



SKETCH

OF THE TOUR OF

GENERAL LAFAYETTE,

ON HIS LATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, 1824 ;

COMPRISING THE ADDRESSES OF THE

TOWN AND CITY AUTHORITIES,

WITH THE ANSWERS OF THE GENERAL :

ANNEXED TO WHICH, ARE

Biographical Notices of his Life :

TOGETHER WITH SOME OF THE MOST APPROVED

SPECIMENS OF POETRY,

ADDRESSED TO HIM ON HIS ARRIVAL.

BY JOHN FOSTER.



*Sit mihi fas audita loqui.
Hæ tibi erunt artes ; pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.—VIRG.*



PORTLAND :

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District of Maine, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, and the forty ninth year of the independence of the United States of America, Mr. JOHN FOSTER, of the District of Maine, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, viz. :

“ A sketch of the Tour of General Lafayette, on his late visit to the United States, 1824 ; comprising the addresses of the town and city Authorities, with the answers of the General :—annexed to which, are Biographical notices of his Life :—together with some of the most approved specimens of Poetry, addressed to him on his arrival.—By JOHN FOSTER. Sit mihi fas audita loqui. —Hæ tibi erunt artes ; pacisque imponere morem, Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.—*Virgil.*”

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled “ An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned ;” and also to an act, entitled, “ An Act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

JOHN MUSSEY, *Clerk of the District Court of Maine.*

A true copy as of Record,

Attest, J. MUSSEY, *Clerk D. C. Maine.*

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PREFACE.

The following history of the Tour of General LAFAYETTE, is principally compiled from the most authentick records which came within the author's reach.

It is possible that many circumstances may have occurred, which are not minutely detailed in this volume, but it is believed, no *essential* errors will be discovered; and that in general, it will be found correct.

The principal object the author had in view, in submitting this volume to the public, was, that the transactions, which occurred relative to the illustrious character, who forms the subject of the work, might be treasured up in a more durable form than they otherwise would be; that posterity may teach their children to lisp the name of Lafayette with affection and reverence; that gratitude may glow in their bosoms, when are rehearsed to them the "noble deeds," of that friend to our country, to liberty, and to the RIGHTS of MAN!—for the name of Lafayette must ever be associated with all that is great, and good, and glorious, in the human character.

With these few prefatory remarks, the volume is respectfully submitted to the consideration of a candid public.

PORTLAND, SEPTEMBER 2, 18 4.

Sketch of the Life of **GENERAL LAFAYETTE.***

THE following sketch of the life of Lafayette embraces only that period in which he so successfully combatted, and counteracted the designs of an invading foe. In connexion with this article will be found, a sketch of his character, by Lady Morgan, selected and abridged from her memoir of the General.

By a perusal of the following sketches, every lover of his country, every friend to liberty and the rights of man, cannot but feel the spirit of grateful admiration burning in his bosom, and hail him as the benefactor of nations. They will see, (as an elegant writer† has finely expressed it,) a man who has gone through good report and evil report—one *who has sounded all the depths and shoals of honor*—who has passed from every enjoyment titles and wealth could give, to penury and a dungeon. He has lived in a wonderful age. His career began as a friend to freedom in this country, and after having witnessed the success of our struggle, he attempted to teach his own countrymen something of the lesson he had learned; but the moral and natural elements were not the same;—no mortal man could ride the whirl-

* It has of late been made a question, whether this distinguished person still retains the title of *Marquis*. On this point we have no more correct information than is found in his answer, as made in the court of Assizes in Paris, on the 7th of February last, (1824) when called as a witness.

“Before I retire,” said the General, “I wish to make one observation.—In the instrument in which I am called as a witness, they give me the title of *Marquis*, which I have ceased to retain, since the decree by the Constitutional Assembly, of December, 1790.”

† S. L. Knapp, Esq.

wind, and direct the storm, after it was raised in France. The wrath of contending principles was too great for his agency, and it was well that all the good and great were not swept away in it. The life of this good man has been marked by rapid vicissitudes and strange events. This last scene is in keeping with the former.—He has passed from the strict scrutiny, and pitiful suspicion of a despotic police, to the arms of a free and grateful people, who have met him in a phrenzy of gratitude. His triumph is more splendid and honorable than any that was ever given before to a benefactor of mankind. The triumphal cars of the Roman conquerors were drawn by royal captives, and *their* degradation swelled the victors' consequence. The car of LAFAYETTE will be drawn, not through a single city, but through an immense continent, by a band of high-minded freemen; and *their* elevation makes *his* triumph more glorious! The former was an offering from pride to ambition; but this comes from respect and gratitude.

“The name and character of this illustrious French nobleman* will occupy a conspicuous place in our revolutionary annals, and be honored by posterity no less for his enthusiastic love of liberty, than for his heroism and military renown. There is something truly romantic in the history of this celebrated personage. In the year 1776, at the immature age of nineteen, he espoused the cause of the Americans, and nobly resolved to afford our country all possible assistance by his personal services and influence.—At this era, the affairs of America were bordering on despair, and were represented in France as so deplorable that it might be supposed sufficient to sup-

* La Fayette was born at Auvergne, in France, on the 6th of September 1757, and is now 67 years of age.—Auvergne, before the revolution, was a province of France, bounded east by Torez—south by Rouergue and Gevaudan;—west by Limoges and Marche;—and north by Bourbonnois:—about 120 miles long, and 90 broad;—it was usually divided into upper and lower:—the climate of the latter is very temperate—but the former is very cold. The clouds hanging on the mountains the greater part of the year. Clermont is the capital town. It now forms the two departments of Cantal Puy-de Dome, —The population is about 300,000.—*Worces. Gaz.*

press the most determined zeal. Reports were propagated in that country that our army, reduced to a mere rabble, was flying before an army of thirty thousand regulars ; nor was this very wide from the reality. In consequence of this, our commissioners found it impossible to procure a vessel to convey the Marquis, and their own despatches to Congress ; they could not, therefore, feel justified in encouraging his bold contemplated enterprise. This embarrassment, however, had the effect of increasing, rather than of restraining, his youthful ardor and heroism. He imparted to the commissioners his determination to purchase and fit out a vessel to convey himself and their despatches to America. This project was deemed so extraordinary and important, that it did not fail to engage universal attention. The French court had not even declared a friendly intention towards America ; but, on the contrary, were extremely cautious of giving offence to the British government. Orders were therefore given, prohibiting the departure of this nobleman, and vessels were even despatched to the West Indies to intercept him, in case he should take that route. The Marquis was apprized that he exposed himself to the loss of his fortune by the laws of France ; and that, should he fall into the hands of the English, on his passage, he would be liable to a confinement of uncertain duration, and without a prospect of being exchanged.— These considerations, however, did not deter him from the attempt, and bidding adieu to his amiable consort, and numerous endeared connexions, and trusting to good fortune to favor his elopement, he embarked, and in due time arrived safe in Charleston, in the summer of 1776. He landed soon after the noble defence made by General Moultrie, at the fort on Sullivan's Island. Charmed with the gallantry displayed by that General and his brave troops, the Marquis presented him with clothing, arms, and equipments for one hundred men. He met with a strong reception from our Congress, and they immediately accepted his proffered services. He insisted

that he would receive no compensation, and that he would commence his services as a volunteer. This noble philanthropist was received into the family of the Commander in Chief, where a strong mutual attachment was contracted, and he has often been called the adopted son of Washington.

July 31st, 1777, Congress resolved, that "Whereas the Marquis de la Fayette out of his great zeal to the cause of liberty in which the United States are engaged, has left his family and connexions, and at his own expense come over to offer his services to the United States, without pension or particular allowance, and is anxious to risk his life in our cause—Resolved, that his services be accepted, and that in consideration of his zeal, illustrious family and connexions, he have the rank and commission of major General in the army of the United States."

At the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 1777, the Marquis exhibited full proof of his undaunted bravery, and military character, and received a wound in his leg. In May, 1778, with a select corps of two thousand five hundred men, he crossed the Schuylkill, and took post above twelve miles in front of our army at Valley Forge. A quaker, in whose house he was to lodge, sent information to the enemy, who formed an instantaneous design of surprising him. Gen. Gray, on the night of the 19th May, marched with seven thousand men, and by a skilful movement got into the Marquis' rear, while another detachment was advancing to his front. The Marquis fortunately gained intelligence of their approach, and by a prompt decision effected his retreat and recrossed the river in season to defeat the design of the enemy. Had they succeeded, it must not only have proved fatal to the Marquis and his detachment, but placed the remainder of our army in a situation of extreme hazard. In August, 1778, the Marquis repaired to Rhode Island, to assist in the expedition under Major General Sullivan, in conjunction with the French fleet, and he received

the particular approbation and applause of Congress for his judicious and highly important services. In January 1779, the Marquis embarked at Boston on a voyage to France, and was subjected to imminent danger from a conspiracy among the sailors, a great part of whom were British. He returned in May, 1780, bringing the joyful intelligence that a French fleet and army would soon arrive on our coast.—Through his great zeal for the cause of the United States, he exerted his influence with his government, no longer fearful of giving offence to the English, to afford money and troops, and other important succors. He was soon put at the head of a select corps of light infantry for the service of the campaign. This afforded him a new opportunity for the display of his munificence. He presented every officer under his command an elegant sword, and his soldiers were clothed in uniform principally at his expense. He infused into this corps a spirit of pride and emulation, viewing it as one formed and modelled according to his own wishes, and as deserving his highest confidence. They were the pride of his heart, and the idol of their regard; constantly panting for an opportunity of accomplishing some achievement worthy of his and their character. This corps was pronounced equal to any that could be produced in any country. In December, 1780, he marched with one thousand two hundred light infantry for Virginia, to counteract the devastations of Arnold and Phillips. He made a forced march of two hundred miles, and prevented Gen. Phillips possessing himself of Richmond, and secured the stores of that place. At one period there was not a single pair of shoes in his whole command, and such was his zeal and generous spirit, and such the confidence and respect of the people, that he was enabled to borrow of the merchants of Baltimore two thousand guineas on his own credit, with which he purchased shoes and other necessary articles for his troops. The Marquis was employed in watching the motions of Lord Cornwallis in Virginia, with an inferior

force ; in this arduous duty he displayed the judgment, skill and prudence of a veteran, with the ardor of youth. In a skirmish near Jamestown, not a man in the whole detachment was more exposed, and one of his horses was killed.

Lord Cornwallis having encamped near Jamestown, the Marquis Lafayette sent General Wayne, with the Pennsylvania troops, to take their station within a small distance of the British army and watch their motions. The two advanced parties were soon engaged, and General Wayne drove that of the enemy back to their lines, and, without stopping there, attacked the whole British army, drawn up in order of battle and charged them with bayonets. The action was extremely severe for the little time it lasted, but the disproportion of number was so great that the enemy was on the point of surrounding our troops, when the Marquis arrived in person, just time enough to order a retreat, by which they were rescued from their hazardous situation after suffering considerable loss.

General Henry Lee, in his memoirs of the war in the southern states, eulogizes the character and conduct of Lafayette, when compelled to fly before the British commander, in the following language.

“ In this period of gloom, of disorder, and of peril, Lafayette was collected and undismayed. With zeal, with courage, and with sagacity, he discharged his arduous duties ; and throughout the difficult retreat was never brought even to array, but once, in order for battle.—Invigorating our councils by his precepts ; dispelling our despondency by his example ; and encouraging his troops to submit to their many privations, by the cheerfulness with which he participated in their wants ; he imparted the energy of his own mind to the country, and infused his high toned spirit into the army.”

Great encomiums were passed on the Marquis for his humanity and goodness in visiting and administering to the relief of the wounded soldiers. Lord Cornwallis

having received a reinforcement, was so confident of success against his young antagonist, that he imprudently said in a letter that was intercepted, "*the boy cannot escape me.*" He planned the surprise of the Marquis, while on the same side of James river with himself; but in this he was baffled by means of a spy, whom the marquis sent into the enemy's camp to obtain some necessary intelligence. A combination of talents and skill defeated all the energies of physical power. During the siege of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, the Marquis was among the most active and intrepid of the general officers, and he commanded a detachment of our light infantry, which successfully assaulted the British redoubt on the right of our lines. Previous to his departure from Yorktown, he issued his last orders to his favorite corps of infantry, in which are contained the following expressions.

"In the moment the major general leaves this place, he wishes once more to express his gratitude to the brave corps of light infantry, who for nine months past, have been the companions of his fortunes. He will never forget, that with them alone, of regular troops, he had the good fortune to manœuvre before an army which, after all its reductions, is still six times superior to the regular force he had at that time."

The Marquis now perceiving that the mighty contest for American independence, in which he had been so nobly engaged, was near its completion, was about to return, with the well earned laurels on his brow to his king and country. Congress, resolved November 23d, 1781, "that Major General the Marquis de la Fayette be informed that on a review of his conduct throughout the past campaign, and particularly during the period in which he had the chief command in Virginia, the many new proofs which present themselves of his zealous attachment to the cause he has espoused, and of his judgment, vigilance, gallantry, and address in its defence, have greatly added to the high opinion entertained by

Congress of his merit and military talents." During his military career in America, the Marquis displayed that patriotism, integrity, humanity, and every other virtue which characterizes real greatness of soul. His manners being easy, affable, and engaging, he was particularly endeared to the officers and soldiers under his command; they admired, loved, and revered him as their guide and support when in peril, and their warmest friend when in perplexity and trouble. The most affectionate attachment existed between him and the illustrious chief under whose banners it was his delight to serve, and whose language was, "this nobleman unites to all the military fire of youth, an uncommon maturity of judgment."

His very soul burned with the spirit of enterprize, and he manifested a disinterestedness and devotion to the cause of freedom, ever to be admired and applauded by a grateful people. He ever discovered both in design and execution those traits of genius, and that intuitive knowledge of tactics, which designate the great man and the successful warrior. The people of the United States are fully apprized of their high obligation to him, and their history will transmit the name of Lafayette with grateful acknowledgments to the latest posterity. It is gratifying to learn that Congress granted him a valuable tract of land, as a compensation in part for his disinterested patriotism and important services.

When in December 1784, the Marquis was about to take his final departure from America, Congress appointed a committee of one member from each state to receive him, and in the name of Congress to take leave of him in such manner as might strongly manifest their esteem and regard for him. That they be instructed to assure him, that Congress continue to entertain the same high sense of his abilities and zeal to promote the welfare of America, both here and in Europe which they have frequently expressed and manifested on former occasions. That the United States regard him with particular affection, and will not cease to feel an interest in whatever

may concern his honor and prosperity, and that their best and kindest wishes will always attend him. Congress resolved also that a letter be written to His Most Christian Majesty expressive of the high sense which the United States, in Congress assembled, entertain of the zeal, talents, and meritorious services of the Marquis de la Fayette, and recommending him to the favour and patronage of his majesty. The Marquis made a very respectful and affectionate reply, in which he expressed the lively feelings of a heart devoted to the welfare of our rising empire, and gratefully acknowledged that at a time when an inexperienced youth, he was favoured with his respected friend's paternal adoption. He thus concludes his address. "May this immense temple of freedom ever stand as a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, a sanctuary for the rights of mankind; and may these happy United States attain that complete splendor and prosperity, which will illustrate the blessings of their government, and for ages to come rejoice the departed souls of its founders. Never can Congress oblige me so much, as when they put it in my power in every part of the world to the latest day of my life, to gratify the attachment which will ever rank me among the most zealous and respectful servants of the United States."

MEMOIR OF LAFAYETTE.

SELECTED AND ABRIDGED FROM LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIR.

"The name of LAFAYETTE has long been consecrated to fame; and his existence has been so intimately woven into the history of his country, that her records and her chronicles must have mouldered into nothing, ere his renown shall be forgotten, or the memory of his deeds have faded into oblivion. The recent and extraordinary events, which again, for the moment, forced this modern Cincinnatus from his plough, to assist in councils, which had for their object the fate of an empire, have brought him before the eyes of the world, in all the original splendour

of his long tried virtue ; and have naturally refreshed recollections, which time might have tarnished, or policy discoloured or repressed.

“The Marquis de Lafayette appeared at the French court, to which his rank had called him, while yet a boy. Too young to be insensible to its pleasures, but too noble to be tainted by its corrections, he obstinately refused a place, voluntarily offered to him, as the stepping stone to such honors as courtiers eagerly solicit. He had already, at the age of sixteen, felt and acknowledged another vocation. The star of political liberty was at that period observed rising brightly in the west, and Lafayette was among the first who went forth from a distant land, to worship it. The young and illustrious pilgrim was received with joyous admiration by those, whose cause he came to defend. The genuine French cavalier entered the American Army, as a simple volunteer and fought his way to military distinction, till his own feats obtained for him that rank which his modesty and pride had before rejected, as an unmerited gift. He was afterwards made Major General ; and Washington opposed his valour to the experience of Clinton, and to the skill of Cornwallis.

“Having succeeded in his favourite object, on his visit to his native country he obtained permission to return to America with the grateful intelligence of the service he had rendered while in France. He arrived in Boston, and then proceeded to Congress with the information that His Most Christian Majesty had consented to employ a considerable land and naval armament at the United States for the ensuing campaign. He was received by General Washington with joy and affection, and by Congress with every mark of distinction and regard.—Some months after this, he proceeded to the South, where, though matters in this quarter were in a very unpromising aspect, by an appeal to the generous and honourable principles of his soldiers, he prevailed upon them to embark in the dangerous and difficult enterprize of preventing the junction of the Marquis Cornwallis and

General Phillips, and though unsuccessful, he very adroitly evaded all the schemes of the vigilant British General, and secured his little army and all his stores, though the Marquis had said exultingly, in a letter which was afterwards intercepted, "*the boy cannot escape me !*"

"After having received a sword from the hands of Franklin, presented by the American States, he returned to France, the leader of armies, the counsellor of statesmen, and the friend of philosophers, at the premature age of twenty-two !

"The court and the people alike came forward to receive and welcome the young hero, who had reflected such credit on his country ; who united the gay, the gallant, fearless spirit of ancient chivalry, with the modern principles of philosophical liberty. His mission to France, in which he was joined with Franklin, to obtain men and money from the Government for the promotion of the American cause, was eminently successful. The court did not then foresee the result of its own mistaken and selfish policy. Governed by every-day expediency, it sought only to feed a flame which consumed the strength of England ; and little dreamed, that from that flame a spark would proceed, which would eventually kindle the inflammable mass collected within its own bosom.

"It was after the peace with America, that General Lafayette, visiting once more the land of his early and successful enterprize, was received in the Congress of the United States with a sort of Roman triumph ; while his journey through the cities was one perpetuated scene of joy and festivity. On his return to Europe, in 1785, he travelled through Germany, and brought even to the Court of the Cæsars, as he had done to the pavilions of Versailles, the spirit of a pure and antique attachment to liberty, with the graces of a gallant soldier, and accomplished gentleman :—and he was received by Joseph the 3d, and Frederick the great, with flattering distinctions. It was in accompanying the latter to his reviews.

that he had an opportunity afforded him of close observation of the military genius of that royal tactician, with which he doubtless enriched his own experience.

“A restless activity, in the cause of all that is great or good, united the efforts of General Lafayette to those of Malesherbes, for the amelioration of the condition of the French protestants; and at the same time he devoted his power and fortune to the gradual redemption of the blacks. While the Court of Versailles protected the Barbary corsairs, he opposed the measure at home, and assisted Jefferson in his league against that piratical band, so long the shame and scourge of Europe.—Called to the Assembly of the Notables, in 1787, Lafayette was the first to raise his voice for the suppression of *letters de cachet*, and of State Prisons:—to obtain a favourable decree for the French protestants, and to propose a National Assembly to France.

The part which General Lafayette took in the first revolution, was too conspicuous to require at the present day a minute detail. Actuated exclusively by the love of his country, his motives and conduct have, however, been alike calumniated by the emigrants and the jacobins; to whose selfishness and personality his example and his influence were equally opposed; and while the family of Louis XVI. rejected his proffered assistance, in distrust of his exertions in the cause of freedom, he was already marked out for destruction of the clubs, for his strenuous attachment to constitutional monarchy.

“When the citizens of Paris, to the number of 30,000, enrolled themselves as the National Guard, General Lafayette was chosen their commander in chief; and owing to this circumstance, which strongly proves the influence he possessed with the populace, is to be attributed the safety of Louis the XVI. and family, on the 6th October 1789, at Versailles. The rabble had rushed into the Court of the Palace, two of the life-guards had been cruelly murdered!—they had even penetrated the apartments of the Queen, from which she had scarcely time

to escape, when the presence of General Lafayette, and his officers, put a stop to farther personal outrage, though it did not divert them from their main design of taking the king, queen and family to Paris.

“When the march of the revolution was interrupted, and its objects frustrated by the intrigues of faction, and the fury of democracy, Lafayette exposed himself steadily to the colossal and disorganizing power of the Jacobins. But his genius and his sentiments no longer belonged to that day of blood. Denounced by the Jacobins, and brought to trial by their machinations, his conduct placed him above the reach of their calumnies, and he was acquitted. When however, the sanguinary law of proscription was fulminated against him, he disdained to degrade himself by an useless defence. Accompanied by his friend Maubourg and by his aid-de-camp, Alexander Lameth, he quitted the polluted territory of his country.

“The object of the patriot fugitives was, to gain either the neutral states of Holland or England—and they had already safely arrived beyond the frontiers of France, when they were taken by a corps of Austrian troops, and delivered over to the power of the coalition. Sent successively, as prisoners of war to the fortresses of Luxembourg, Wezel, Magdebourg and Olmutz, their patriotism was punished by privations and hardships, which exceeded the rigours of inquisitorial severity. Lafayette was soon separated from the companions of his flight; and worn out by suffering and persecution, he was dying in the dungeons of Wezel, when a ray of hope was offered to this despair by Frederick William; who proposed, as the purchase of his liberty, that he should *furnish a plan against France*; ungrateful France! in whose cause he then suffered. The energy of his reply evinced his high disdain of the shameless proposal. “No, never,” said Mr. Fox speaking of this event, “never could such perfidy approach that heart, which never, for one moment ceased to nourish the sacred fire of patriotism, the purest and most religious.” At length, the moment of lib-

eration arrived ; a liberation, for which Lafayette was more indebted to the good feeling of an individual, than to compatriot generosity or national repentance. It was upon his own responsibility, that Bonaparte* made the surrender of Lafayette, an article in the treaty which he dictated to Austria, at Leoben.† I have heard General Lafayette revert to the obligation he thus incurred to the late Emperor, with sentiments of the warmest gratitude ; but in this instance, his feelings held no influence over a conduct invariably governed by principles.

“ Restored to his country, he remained steady to those principles which had guided him through life,—which had led him to the deserts of America,—which had inspired him in the conflicts of revolutionary France—had shielded him from the corruption of Courts, and consoling him in the dungeons of captivity. When he discovered that his opinions of the character and views of Bonaparte were ill-founded, that he who had generously unlocked his own chains, was already engaged in weaving shackles for his country, he broke off all intercourse with his deliverer, refused the share offered to him in public affairs, declined the senatorial dignity anxiously pressed on his acceptance, and by his bold restrictive vote against the Consulship for life, snapped forever the tie, which, under the paramount influence of gratitude, had for a moment bound him to a man, whose views differed so widely from his own. Firm of purpose, steady, inflexible, pursuing with the same undeviating step the luminous path of patriotism, from which ambition had never seduced, nor interest misled him, he retreated from pub-

*Bonaparte was professedly a friend to Lafayette—but perhaps from interested motives.

†The American Government were laudably active to procure Lafayette's release. When Washington had in vain reclaimed him of the Austrian Government, clandestine attempts were made, by American agents, to procure his escape, which were so far successful that they succeeded in releasing him from Olmutz. But the General being wounded in the adventure, he was retaken within eight leagues of his prison. It is reported, that when Madame Lafayette solicited the Emperor in her husband's favor, he made her this singular answer : “ J'ailes mains liées.” If this be true, there was at the time but one Cabinet capable of exerting such an influence, and a Briton would be the last to believe the damning tale.

lic life, sheathed a sword, no longer to be brandished in the cause of freedom, and forgot, in the simple occupations of his farm, that he had once shared and influenced the destinies of an empire. Refusing inflexibly to bow before the sun of imperial power, he accepted his *retraite de general*, and gave himself up exclusively to the endearments of domestic life, the pursuits of literature and science, and the interest and improvements of agriculture.

“General Lafayette had early in life, sacrificed a large part of his fortune to the popular cause ;—and it was in the name of that cause, he was deprived of nearly all that his prodigality had permitted him to reserve. He had refused emoluments and restitutions in the two hemispheres, but the territories of the Duchess de Noailles, who was guillotined by Robespierre, were restored to her son-in-law, which placed him, on his return to France, at the head of a property at least competent to his desires.

“General Lafayette had married a daughter of the illustrious house of Noailles ; and the history of female virtue and female heroism presented nothing more rare in excellence, than the life and character of Madame Lafayette.—*Such characters, (says Charles Fox, speaking of this admirable pair,) should flourish in the annals of the world, and live to posterity, when kings and the crowns they wear must have mouldered into dust.* While Lafayette, rescued by flight from the scaffold in France, lay incarcerated in the dungeons of Olmutz, his devoted wife, accompanied by her two daughters, with a constitution already broken down by suffering and grief, hastened to Vienna, and solicited permission to entomb herself, and her children in the dungeon of her husband. This was all that was asked, and all that was obtained.

“On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he deputed his brother Joseph to solicit Lafayette’s acceptance of the peerage. “Should I ever again appear on the scene of public life, replied Lafayette to the ex-king of Spain, “it can only be as a representative of the people.”

He was accordingly elected, by his own department, a member of the *corps législatif* and as he himself expressed it, in the chamber of deputies, "a veteran in the cause of liberty, a stranger to the spirit of faction;" he exhibited in 1810 to his country, a bright untarnished model of the true, pure, incorruptible constitutionalists of 1789;—whose views for the liberty and happiness of their country had been successively and effectually frustrated, by the sordid selfishness of antiquated privilege, by the factious intrigues of sanguinary democracy, and by the aspiring views of bold, boundless, and despotic ambition.

"At the expiration of thirty years, Lafayette appeared before his country, with the same immutability of principle, the same energy of spirit and force of eloquence, as was possessed by him, to whom America raised statues, ere manhood had shed its down upon his cheek!—to whom the military spirit of France devoted a sword of victory, formed out of the dungeon bars of the Bastille, *which he had broken!*

"We naturally expect to find strong traces of time in the form of those, with whose name and deeds we have been long acquainted; of those who had obtained the suffrages of the world, almost before we had entered it. But, on the person of Lafayette, time has left no impression; not a wrinkle furrows the ample brow; and his unbent and noble figure, is still as upright, bold and vigorous, as the mind that informs it. Grace, strength, and dignity still distinguishes the fine person of this extraordinary man; who, though more than forty years before the world, engaged in scenes of strange and eventful conflict, does not yet appear to have reached his climacteric. Bustling and active in his form, grace and elegant in his *saton*, it is difficult to trace, in one of the most successful agriculturists, and one of the most perfect fine gentleman that France has produced, a warrior and a legislator.—The patriot, however, is always discernible.

In the full possession of every faculty and talent he ever possessed, the memory of M. Lafayette has all the

tenacity of unworn youthful recollection; and besides these, high views of all that is most elevated in the mind's conception. His conversation is brilliantly enriched with anecdotes of all that is celebrated, in character and event, for the last fifty years.† He still talks with unwearied delight of his short visit to England, to his friend Mr. Fox, and dwelt on the *witchery* of the late Duchess of Devonshire, with almost boyish enthusiasm. He speaks and writes English with the same elegance he does his native tongue. He has made himself master of all that is best worth knowing in English literature and philosophy. I observed that his library contained many of our most eminent authors on all subjects. His elegant and well chosen collection of books, occupies the highest apartment in one of the towers of the chateau; and, like the study of Montague, hangs over the farm yard of the philosophical agriculturalist.—“It frequently happens,” said M. Lafayette, as we were moving beneath, “it frequently happens that my Merinos, and my Hay-carts, dispute my attention with your Hume, or our own Voltaire.§

† Numerous little anecdotes of General Lafayette have appeared in late papers, but we do not recollect seeing the following. It illustrates so well his consequence in his own country in former days, it may be worth publishing at the present time.

On the 19th of May, 1790, “an unfortunate man was detected in the act of stealing a sack of oats. Some of the soldiers of the national guard took him immediately under their protection, and were conveying him as a prisoner to the Chatelet; but the populace, who were in the habit of inflicting summary justice, tore him from the soldiers, and were in the act of beating him to death with their clubs, when the Marquis de Lafayette happened to pass by the horrid scene. He plunged instantly into the thickest of the mob, and in despite of their out cries and menaces, seized the person who had begun the tumult, and conducted him with his own hands to the Chatelet.* He next delivered the unfortunate criminal from the mob; and, exhorting them to disperse, and conduct themselves like orderly citizens, had the happiness to see the tumult entirely suppressed, and the people return to their houses, full of the praises of the man who had so intrepidly rescued them from their own phrensy, and prevented them from contaminating themselves with human blood.”

**The court of Justice.*

§ Lafayette received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws at Harvard University, in 1784, when he made his last tour in the United States; he received the same honor from Princeton College. He is also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and likewise of the American Philosophical Society.

“He was not a desperate adventurer, whose embarrassed affairs at home deprived him of the means of enjoying life, and therefore was willing to risk all under a selfish hope of bettering his own private condition. He was born to a princely fortune. He was surrounded by relatives and friends, and had been blessed even thus early in life with conjugal love. He bid adieu to his native land, to relatives and friends, and to the tender and interesting partner of his bosom; to all the pleasures and amusements which were presented to him in the “gay regions and vine-covered hills of France,” to join in the glorious contest for liberty in the colonies of America. He offered us his money and his blood to aid us.—He expended at one time \$10,000 for clothing our naked and suffering troops.*

“He served without compensation.”

The foregoing memoirs of Lafayette contain only some of the principal events of his life. To many readers the following incidents in his career of glory may be perused with satisfaction.

They are transcribed, and abridged from the *Biographie des Hommes Vivants*.—The work is not one remarkable for its partiality to men of liberal principles, yet the article is, we think, the most satisfactory of any biographical notice of him we have seen. The parts of the article which we have not *translated*, are in general the reflections of the author, which are not very material, and are omitted merely to shorten the article.

“MARIE-PAUL-JOSEPH-ROCH-YVES-GILBERT-MOTTIERS DE LAFAYETTE, was born in Auvergne, September 6th, 1757, of one of the most ancient families of that province.—He married in 1774 Mademoiselle de Noailles, daughter of the Duke d’Ayen, Captain of the body guard. At that time he was in possession of a considerable fortune.

*At a fire, which happened in Boston on the 24th of April 1784, which consumed one hundred buildings—among which was the meeting house in Hollis Street, the General gave for the relief of the sufferers 1554 dollars.

Before the intention which had been formed by Louis XVI. to assist the Americans, was known, Lafayette privately equipped a vessel, which was filled with arms, and escaping the vigilance which watched him, sailed to America. There he served, first merely as a volunteer in the revolutionary army, without any design except that of gaining distinction as a soldier. Rochambeau, who was despatched to that country at the head of a body of French auxiliaries, having observed his courage and activity, gave him the command of a corps of volunteers, who joining themselves to the inhabitants, contributed much to the success of the American revolution.

During this struggle the young Lafayette signalized himself in so brilliant a manner that he became the friend of the illustrious Washington. Independence being established, he returned to France with the office of Field-Marshal, loaded with testimonials of gratitude from the Americans, and filled with sentiments of liberty which the success of that people, and their republican deliberations had given rise to in his mind. He was received at Paris with a sort of enthusiasm. Nothing was talked of but Lafayette, his glory was every where sounded, and his portrait was every where to be seen. At the convocation of the States General he was chosen deputy to that assembly, without opposition, by the nobility of Auvergne, and he came there supported by the public opinion. At that time a constitution was called for on all sides. M. de Lafayette, who afterwards placed himself in the first rank in constitutional enterprises, did not speak on this occasion. He continued to sit with the majority of the nobility in their own chamber, until the 27th of June, when the King, alarmed by the boldness of the revolutionists, commanded that order to unite to the two others. Lafayette protested with the majority of his order, July 3d, 1789, against every thing which was done contrary to the principles of the monarchy, and the individual rights of the orders—and he even demanded that an act should be passed by the chamber as

well as his colleagues of the Auvergne nobility, declaring that they had done all in their power to support the system of voting by orders. It is certain that it was not until all these efforts had proved fruitless, that he determined to join the *National Assembly*. As its mandates were imperative, he would not take part in its deliberations until he had obtained from his constituents new powers in which this clause was not stipulated.—He demanded leave of absence in order to solicit this, and it was not until his return that he began his revolutionary career.

On the 11th of July 1789, he proposed a declaration of rights, which was much applauded. It was in moving this declaration that he made the remark, that when tyranny is at its height, *insurrection becomes the most holy of duties*. The sitting of July 11, drew the public attention still more upon Lafayette, and from this day may be dated the immense power which he acquired.—At this period the Court was making military preparations which seemed to announce the intention of dissolving the Assembly by force. The evening of July 12, a violent insurrection broke out in the capital, which had for pretence the dismissal of M. Necker. The 13th, Lally Tolendale and Mourrier passed a decree that the public debt was put under the guardianship of the honor and loyalty of the French. Lafayette obtained an addition to this decision, that the ministers who are to be appointed by the king were, as well as all civil and military agents, responsible for any undertaking contrary to the rights of the nation, and the decrees of the national assembly. After this deliberation, which was had very late, the assembly continued to sit all night, M. Lafayette presiding over it, in the place of M. Le Franc-de-Pampignan, Archbishop of Vienne, who on account of his extreme age could not fill an office so fatiguing. July 15th, he was chosen by the Commune of Paris, Commander of the Parisian Militia, which was almost immediately after called the *National*

guard. The young general accepted this nomination, and drawing his sword, made a vow to sacrifice his life to the preservation of that precious liberty the defence of which they had entrusted to him. Every thing was then in trouble and confusion; not only those who had nothing to lose, but those who had much, helped to keep up the state of disorder.

Notwithstanding his extreme popularity, he was not able to save Foulon, whom he had taken under his protection. October 5, a new insurrection having broken out, the French Guards appeared again in the front of it, and summoned their general to lead them to Versailles, not to ask for bread, like the women by whom they were surrounded, but to revenge themselves, as they said, for the insults which had been offered to the cockade and to the national colors. M. Lafayette endeavored in vain to turn them from their project. He repaired to the square, mounted his horse, placed himself at their head and harangued them, but without success. Cries of *to Versailles, to Versailles*, interrupted him, he could not make himself heard. At last he told them that being only head of the armed force, he could not act without orders from the representatives of the commune. The latter immediately sent an order for him to go to Versailles. The populace no sooner learned this decision than they set forward, and began the disorders at Versailles before the national guard could be re-assembled. This body arrived about eleven in the evening, commanded by Lafayette, who ordered all the posts to be occupied. Thinking there was nothing to fear, he went to take some repose, having assured the king and queen that tranquillity was restored. But at six in the morning, the castle was attacked by the mob, who had introduced themselves through the gardens. Three body guards were murdered, and the queen, forced to fly half dressed, was near being assassinated in her bed. Lafayette, awoke by the general noise, and the cries of the multitude, arrived at last, placed himself at the head of the grenadiers, and expelled from the castle the ruffians

who had introduced themselves into it. Fifteen of the body guard, whom they were about to murder, were saved. But this was the day, when Louis XVI. yielding to the cries of the populace, went to Paris with his family—and from that time his power ceased.

A few days after, Lafayette, in a very animated conference which he had with the Duke of Orleans, gave him to understand that his name formed the pretext for all the disorder, and that it was necessary he should leave the kingdom for some time. A pretended mission was given to this prince, and he went to England. From this period, to the departure of the king, no great crimes were committed in Paris, although the agitation was extreme. One individual had been seized by the mob, and they had already suspended him to a lamp post, when the commandant general hastened to the spot, and himself cut the cord, and saved the unhappy man. But M. Lafayette's greatest triumph is the period of the federation, July 14, 1790. It was on that day that he received the general command of the national guard of France. All these national guards and the troops of the line, met by deputation in the Champ de Mars, and swore in presence of the king and the assembly to maintain a constitution, which did not yet exist. The eyes of all France were turned on the commandant general of the national guard. Surrounded with the homage of the whole army, he was really the master of the kingdom, and his power was immense. The minds of the people were then in the greatest agitation; every where insurrections were ready to break out, which caused the apprehension that a general overturn would take place. M. Lafayette succeeded for a long time in restraining them. The active service in which he was engaged prevented his sharing in many of the deliberations, but he voted for all the important innovations, such as trial by jury, the civil and political rights of people of color, although not for the immediate abolition of slavery, as some biographers have asserted. He wished, with Mirabeau, whose life

he saved during the discussion of right to make peace and war, that the introduction of this law should be left to the king.

In the holy week of 1791, the king wished to go to St. Cloud. As soon as this reached the ears of the jacobin party, they reported that the monarch was about to leave the kingdom. This was believed by the national guard, and instead of favouring this little expedition, they prevented it, notwithstanding the orders of their general to the contrary, whom, until that time, they had obeyed with the greatest enthusiasm. Lafayette, vexed with this disobedience, resigned the command, but the national guard displayed so much regret, that he resumed it again. On the departure of the king in June of the same year, he was accused by the jacobins of having favoured it. The truth is, that whatever suspicions he might have of the monarch's projects, he knew nothing positive with respect to them. When he heard the news of it, before leaving his bed in the morning, he would not believe it. He repaired to the mayor, and when he was seen in the streets, they shouted *Vive Lafayette*, and *a bas Lafayette*. Mobs were formed, and they began to clamour for his head. The deputy Reubell endeavoured to infuse into the assembly, which was hardly formed, suspicions of his fidelity—but Barnave repulsed those insinuations with much energy, and it was to this deputy that M. Lafayette owed his safety.

The king having been arrested at Varennes, by the measures which he had taken, he recovered for some time his popularity; but he became more than ever the object of hatred to the loyalists. As to the jacobins, M. Lafayette had already provoked all their fury by his conduct toward the Duke of Orleans, and from his causing the companies of the insurgent regiment at Nanci, who were coming to Paris to raise the populace, to be arrested. From this moment the jacobins kept no more measures with him. Then Corypheus Marat, author of the *Friend of the People*, constantly denounced him as the traitor Lafayette. The affair of the Champ de Mars

brought this rage to its height. The republican party, which then began to manifest itself, already wished to bring the king to trial. This party united with the jacobins, and this union formed the insurrection. Lafayette dispersed it. Firing commenced without, or rather contrary to his orders. Fournier fired a pistol almost at his breast. He was arrested—but Lafayette caused him to be set at liberty. Notwithstanding this, he was accused of having *assassinated the patriots*. After this event, the national guard, especially the old French guard, grew furious, they imprecated the jacobins, wished to destroy by a cannonade the *club*, which they called a cavern, and disperse the people who frequented it. Lafayette opposed them. When the constitution was accepted in 1791, he voted for the amnesty demanded by the king, and resigned the command of the national guard, since, as he derived his powers from the revolution, these powers ought to cease with it. The municipality, then constitutional, caused to be struck off a medal of gold in honor of Lafayette, and gave him a bust of Washington. He had sacrificed a great part of his fortune for the revolution, never being willing to accept the remuneration which the city offered him from time to time.

When the war was on the point of being declared by the national assembly, against Austria and Prussia, the king gave him the command of the army of the centre, destined to cover the frontier of Ardennes. This army took the field the beginning of May 1792, but remained inactive. At the time of the outrages of June 20, he addressed to his army an order of the day, which excited in it a universal indignation against the Jacobins. Addresses, in which the punishment of this crime was called for, were signed by all the corps, and the General was desired to communicate them to the king and the National Assembly. The republicans, who till then had kept terms with Lafayette, hoping to draw him over to their party, came out against him with the greatest violence. The general himself went to Paris, appeared at

the bar of the assembly, and called for vengeance on the insult to the king and the constitution. He could obtain nothing, the business was referred to the committees, and instead of succeeding in his demand, the republicans, in concert with the Jacobins, had the boldness to demand that he himself should be indicted. He was well received, however by the national guard. A deputation of Grenadiers from the different battalions, came to present him the homage of his former companions in arms, planted before the door of his hotel an enormous tree of liberty, hung with tri-colored ribbons, and begged him to place himself at their head, and destroy before his departure the *infernal club*, where all the disorder was fomented. He refused, saying, the majority of the assembly being constitutional, there was no cause for alarm. Events soon taught him, how small was the power of this nominal majority to resist their audacious adversaries.

Before his departure he invited the king to place himself in the midst of his army, to escape the swords of the factious party, and he offered to insure his safety. But the indecision of the king, and the prejudices of the queen, prevented the king from availing himself of the last means of safety. The republicans introduced into the assembly, their project of indicting the General. It was rejected by two thirds of the voices, but this deliberation was itself the signal for the revolution of August 10th. Lafayette was just on the point of fighting the Prussians, when he heard of this revolution. He wished at first to face the storm, ordered the commissioners who were sent to depose him to be arrested, and addressed his troops in a proclamation, in which after having placed the affair in the most odious colour, he told them to choose between *Petion*, and the king and *constitution*. No one hesitated, all the army cried *Vive la Roi, Vive la Constitution*. But the next day he left the army, depending but little, and with some reason, on this first ebullition of enthusiasm. He was accompanied by some of his officers.

It was then that M. Lafayette terminated his revolutionary career, a striking example of the rewards which the people reserve for their favorites. When his departure was known, the Capuchin Chabot immediately put a price upon his head—he was declared an emigrant, and the commune of Paris, among other outrages, had the die of the medal which had been struck in honour of him the year before, broken by the executioner. He had hardly passed the frontier, when he was arrested at Luxembourg, where some emigrants, who regarded him as the principal author of the revolution, loaded him with insults. The Duke of Saxe Teschen, even told him that he was reserved for the scaffold. He was afterwards delivered to the King of Prussia, who had him conducted to Wesel, and thence to Magdeburg, where he remained a year in prison.

The King of Prussia, upon making peace with France, in 1795, gave up his prisoner to the Austrians, who transferred him to Olmutz, where he was still more severely treated, and suffered severely from sickness. His physicians requested that his situation might be ameliorated; and it was at this time, that Doctor Bollman, and a young man of the name of Huger, (now living in South Carolina) whose father had entertained Lafayette at his house in America, executed the daring project of carrying him off at the time he went out to take the air; but he was retaken eight leagues from Olmutz, and kept in still closer confinement. His illness became more serious; he was left without any assistance, even without light or linen.—At the end of the year 1796, his virtuous wife and daughter obtained the permission to share his confinement, thereby making the best eulogy of his virtues as a husband and father. At last the events of the war brought about his deliverance. General Bonaparte, pursuing his success against Austria, in his campaign of 1797, forced that power to set him at liberty. M. Lafayette did not return to France immediately. He stopped at Hamburg, and did not enter his country till after the 18th Brumaire. Bonaparte offered him at that

time, a place in his senate, but he excused himself, and retired to one of his estates which had not been sold, and where he has lived for a long time a stranger to politics. Bonaparte, irritated by his refusal, swore to Lafayette a hatred, which descended even to his son. Whatever zeal was shewn by this young man in his service, he would never promote him in his rank, nor ever bestow on him the cross of the Legion of Honor; whenever he found the name of Lafayette in a report, he angrily struck it out.

After the 20th of March, 1815, the Marquis Lafayette was chosen deputy in the chamber of representatives, by the electors of the department of Seine and Marne, and he obtained fifty votes for the presidency. He did not speak in this assembly until the moment when Bonaparte, conquered at Waterloo, was considered as irrecoverably lost. Lafayette voted then, neither for Napoleon nor for his son, but for what he called *national independence*. This is the speech which he pronounced June 21, 1815. "When, for the first time, after a silence of many years, I raise a voice that the old friends of liberty may still remember, I feel myself urged to speak to you of the dangers of the country which you alone have the power of saving. Dark reports were spread, they are unfortunately confirmed. This is the moment for us to rally about the old tri-colored standard, that of '89, that of liberty, of equality, and of public order; it is that alone which we have to defend ourselves against foreign pretensions and domestic treachery. Permit, gentlemen, a veteran in this sacred cause, who has always been a stranger to the spirit of faction, to lay before you some preliminary resolutions, of which I hope you will appreciate the necessity. Art. I. The chamber of representatives declares that the independence of the nation is threatened. 2d. The chamber declares itself permanent—any attempt to dissolve it, is an act of high treason; whoever is guilty of such an attempt shall be declared a traitor to his country, and shall be tried immediately as such. 3d. The army of the

line and the national guard, who have fought, and are still fighting to defend the liberty, the independence and the territory of France, have deserved well of their country. 4. The minister of the interior is invited to assemble the general staff, the commanders and majors of legions of the Parisian national guard, in order to advise respecting the means of giving arms and bringing to the greatest perfection this citizen guard, whose zeal and patriotism, tried for twenty six years, offers a sure guarantee to liberty, property, the tranquillity of the capital, and the inviolability of the representatives of the nation. 5. The ministers of war, of foreign relations, of the police and of the interior are invited immediately to meet this assembly."

This project was adopted with slight modifications.—M. Lafayette was afterwards appointed one of the commissioners, chosen by the commission of government, to enter into a negotiation with the chiefs of the allied powers who were approaching Paris. It is known that this mission had no success. After the chamber was dissolved, M. Lafayette returned to his home—he re-appeared on the political scenes, at the elections in 1817, and he obtained a number of votes for the Paris deputation.

IMPRISONMENT OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE.*

Summary Narrative

OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH ATTENDED THE DETENTION OF LA-TOUR, MAUBOURG, BUREAU DE PUZY, LAFAYETTE, AND HIS FAMILY.

(Communicated by one of the Prisoners.)

Lafayette, Maubourg, and Bureau De Puzy, having in vain endeavoured to support the constitution of 1791, which they had sworn to maintain, and finding themselves compelled to emigrate, with some officers, in order to avoid the execution of decrees passed against them, meant to proceed to Holland; but, some leagues from the frontier, they were, notwithstanding their protestations, arrested by an Austrian post, and conducted to Luxemburg. Having sent to ask passports from the

* Segur's Reign of William II. King of Prussia.

Duke de Saxe-Teschén, they were refused ; and those who signified this refusal, barbarously informed them that they were reserved for the *scaffold* !

As soon as the orders had been received from the court of Vienna, which determined the fate of the prisoners, and delivered them over to the King of Prussia, they were all three carried and confined at Wesel, where they were guarded by non-commissioned officers, whose orders were to observe them constantly and not to answer their questions.

Lafayette had fallen dangerously sick. His fellow-sufferers were refused permission at Maubourg to see their friend, ready to expire. A salutary crisis having rescued him from the jaws of death, the King of Prussia thought he might profit by his dejected state, and had a proposal made to him that his situation should be alleviated, if he would furnish him with plans against France ; —but he proved, by an energetic reply, his contempt of such a proposition. The rigour towards him was then redoubled, and soon after, they were thrown into a cart and carried to Magdeburg, and were constantly refused any information of the existence of their families respecting whom the proscriptions in France gave them the most anxious inquietude.

In travelling thus, their keepers thought to aggravate their distress and excite the public indignation against them. These wishes however were not fulfilled ; they every where received marks of the interest excited by the injustice of their detention, and the constancy of their courage.

They remained a year at Magdeburg, in a damp dark vault, surrounded by high palisadoes, shut by four successive gates, and fastened with bars of iron and padlocks. However, their situation seemed milder, that they were sometimes allowed to see each other, and were walked out an hour each day on a bastion.

The King of Prussia suddenly sent an order to remove Lafayette to Silesia ; and Maubourg solicited and obtained

ed leave to be confined there with him. They were conducted to Glatz, whither Bureau de Puzy was soon after sent.

Alexander Lambeth, being dangerously ill, could not be transported with his companions. His mother, who enjoyed a respect merited by her virtues, obtained of Frederick William, after ardent solicitation that he should remain in prison in his dominions, and some time after, peace being concluded between that monarch and the French, she succeeded in procuring his liberty.—The king of Prussia granted it, because he did not think himself longer obliged to observe the same respect towards the court of Vienna, which was irritated against him for having quitted the coalition. The prisoners were transferred to Neifs; and although the dungeon which they there inhabited was still more dismal and unwholesome than any of the others, this change appeared happy to them, as all the three prisoners together were allowed to enjoy the presence of madame de Maisonneuve, who came courageously to share the chains of her brother Maubourg.

The King of Prussia, who did not wish on making peace with France to be obliged from justice to release his victims, determined to send them into Austria, and they were carried into Olmutz.

On their arrival at this place, they were robbed of whatever the Prussians had left them, which reduced them to their watches and buckles; some of their books even were seized, in which was found the word *liberty*; particularly *Helvetius de l'Esprit*, and *Paine's Common Sense*; on which Lafayette asked if these were contraband articles.

Each of them was told, on being shut up separately in his cell, "That they should hereafter see only their four walls, that they would have neither news, necessities, nor visitors; that it was forbidden to mention their names even among the jailors, or in the government despatches in which they were distinguished by numbers; that they would never be informed of the fate of their

families, nor of each other's existence ; and that as their situation might naturally lead them to self destruction, they were forbidden knife, fork, and every means whatever of suicide."

After three certificates of physicians, of the indispensable necessity of air for Lafayette, and after three replies that he was not yet sufficiently ill, he was at length permitted to walk out unconditionally ; for it is false that Lafayette enjoyed this liberty, as has been alleged, on his engagement of honour that he should not attempt to make his escape.

The public are already made acquainted with the enterprise of Dr. Boleman, and young Huger, the son of the man at whose house Lafayette first landed in America.

Boleman, after several months unsuccessful attempts, succeeded in procuring a note to be secretly delivered to him, and executed a very bold plan.—He repaired to Vienna, sent for young Huger thither, and posted himself with him at the place where Lafayette was to be conducted to take the air ; and these two attempted to rescue him at the moment when, having misled some of his keepers, they endeavoured to disarm the one that remained with him.

In this struggle, Lafayette gave himself a violent strain in the loins, and the corporal-jailer, with whom he contended, and whom he had disarmed, tore with his *teeth* his hand to the bone!

His generous deliverers succeeded in getting him on horseback, with such negligence of their own safety, that they could scarcely find their horses to escape themselves. This loss of time, and the alarms of the keepers, having attracted people and troops, Huger was immediately secured. Lafayette, separated from Boleman, was seized eight leagues from Olmutz, and with less difficulty as he had no arms. Boleman reached the Prussian territories, but the king of Prussia had the barbarity to deliver him up to the Austrians.

From this time the captivity of Lafayette was more rigorous, and his illness became more serious. He was

left without relief, with an unremitting fever, during a remarkably severe winter, deprived of light and not even allowed the linen which his situation rendered necessary.

To increase his suffering, he was constantly made to believe that his companions had perished on the scaffold.

The care that had been taken to keep Lafayette from the knowledge of every thing that might serve to inform him of the fate of his family is remarkable in the following anecdote.

Latour Maubourg, having at length obtained permission to despatch letters to his relations, learned that Madame Lafayette was yet alive. He requested the commandant to allow his friend to be told that his wife yet lived ; the commandant, after answering, " That his orders in this respect were express," from that time suppressed all the letters in which Madame Lafayette was mentioned, and did not deliver them to him till near a year afterwards when he quitted Olmutz.

Whilst Lafayette, reserved for the scaffold, was tortured in the prisons of Olmutz, his wife, uncertain of his existence, and condemned to perpetual grief in the prisons of Paris, daily expected to be led to execution, as had happened to the greater part of her family. The fall of the tyrant saved her life ; but she did not, till long after his death, regain her liberty and strength sufficient to execute her designs. Having landed at Altona the 9th of September 1795, she set out for Vienna under the name of Mottier, with an American passport ; and arrived at Vienna before the court could be informed of her purpose, or prepared against her application.

The Prince de Rosenberg, affected with her virtues, obtained for her and her daughters an audience of the Emperor, some detail of which it may be proper to give.

Madame Lafayette, claiming the liberty of her husband, in the name of justice and humanity, that prince answered her, " This affair is complicated ; my hands are tied respecting it ; but I grant with pleasure all that is in my power, by permitting you to join M. de la Fayette : I should act as you do were I in your place. M

de la Fayette is well treated, but the presence of his wife and daughters will be an additional indulgence."

Madame Lafayette spoke of their prisoners, and particularly of Lafayette's servants, who she knew had suffered much, and whose affair could not be complicated. The Emperor very graciously permitted her to write respecting those from Olmutz, and to address her applications directly to his imperial majesty; and Madame de Lafayette, re-assured by the reception she had met with, then wrote on the road from Vienna to Olmutz, that she was astonished to find herself yet susceptible of all the happiness she was beginning to enjoy. But it was not long before sad experience convinced her that the Emperor was deceived, and was ignorant of the cruel and tyrannical abuse his barbarous agents made of his name and authority.

Mesdames de Maubourg and de Puzy, inspired by the same sentiments, wished also to partake the chains of their husbands! but they were never permitted to enter the Austrian dominions.

It is easy to imagine the impression Lafayette must have experienced at the sudden appearance of his wife and his children, whose existence had long been to him an object of fear and uncertainty; and that which his affectionate daughters and their mother must have felt at the sight of his emaciated figure and pale countenance. But they did not expect that their embraces would be interrupted, by the jailers robbing the travellers of all they had brought with them.

They took their purse, very ill supplied, and easily seized three forks considered as instruments of suicide:—for they well knew the temptation to it they had inspired. On this unexpected treatment, madame de la Fayette desired to speak to the commandant. They answered that he was forbidden to see her, but that she might write to him. She desired to write to the Emperor, conformably to the permission he had granted her; this they refused, telling her that her applications

to the commandant would be forwarded to Vienna.— These consisted in attending mass on Sunday, having a soldier's wife to wait on her daughters, and being as well as Lafayette, waited on by one of his domestics. She received no answer to all these demands, nor to an application she some time afterwards addressed to the minister of war, to see Latour Maubourg and Puzy, except this, "Madame de la Fayette, has submitted to share the captivity of her husband."

At length the health of this unfortunate lady, impaired by sixteen months imprisonment, and dreadful vexation, in France, displaying symptoms which denoted a tendency of the fluids to putrescence, she thought it her duty to attempt some means for her preservation; and wrote to the Emperor to solicit permission from him to pass a week at Vienna, there to respire salubrious air, and consult a physician. After two months of silence, which supposes the necessity of medical advice as of no consequence, the commandant, till then unknown to the prisoners, entered their apartment, ordered without giving any reason, the young ladies to retire to a separate room, signified to Madame de la Fayette the Emperor's refusal for her ever to enter Vienna, and gave her permission to go out, on condition of never returning:— he desired her to write and sign her option; she wrote:

"I considered it a duty to my family and friends to desire the assistance necessary for my health; but they well know that it cannot at the price attached to it, be accepted by me. I cannot forget, that whilst we were on the point of perishing, myself by the tyranny of Robespierre, and my husband by the physical and moral sufferings of captivity, I was not permitted to obtain any intelligence of him, not to acquaint him that his children and myself were yet alive; and I shall not expose myself to the horrors of another separation. Whatever, then, may be the state of my health and the inconveniences of this abode for my daughters, we will gratefully avail ourselves of his imperial majesty's generosity,

in permitting us to partake this captivity, in all its circumstances."—Signed, NOALIES LA FAYETTE.

From this moment, no complaint, was expressed, and this ill-fated pair respired in their chambers, or more properly speaking, *dungeons*, an air so foetid, from the exhalations of a sewer, and of the privies of the garrison placed near Fayette's window, that the soldiers who brought their food held their nose on opening the door.

The constant answer of the person of power or interest, who heard their barbarities exclaimed against, was, 'Madame de Lafayette has chosen to share the lot of her husband: she has no right to complain.' They might as well have said, every thing is allowed against Lafayette; the life of his wife and children is not worth arresting our vengeance for a moment.

FURTHER PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE GENERAL'S ESCAPE FROM
OLMUTZ.

After Lafayette made his escape from the prison of Olmutz, he took the road he was directed, and arrived without any obstacle at a small town about ten miles from Olmutz; here the road divided; that leading to Troppau lay to the right; unfortunately he took the left.—He had scarce left the town, when, perceiving the road turning too much to the left, he suspected he had mistaken his way, and inquired of a person he met, the way to Bautropp. The man, eyeing him with a look of curiosity, at length told him he had missed his way, but directed him to take another, which, he said, would soon lead him right. This man, from Lafayette's appearance, his horse in a foam, his foreign accent, and the inquiries he made, suspected him to be a prisoner making his escape; he therefore directed him by a road, which, by a circuit, led him back to the town, ran himself to the magistrate, and told him his suspicion; so that when Lafayette thought himself upon the point of regaining

the road, which would soon secure his retreat, he found himself surrounded by a guard of armed men, who, regardless of his protestations, conveyed him to the magistrate. He was, however, so collected, that he gave the most plausible answers to the interrogations that were put to him; he said he was an officer of excise at Troppau, and that having friends at Olmutz, he had been there upon a visit; had been detained there by indisposition longer than he intended, and as his time of leave of absence was expired, he was hastening back, and begged he might not be detained; for if he did not reach Troppau that day, he was afraid his absence might be noticed, and he should lose his office. The magistrate was so much prepossessed in his favour by this account, and by the readiness of his answers to every question, that he expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and was going to dismiss him, when the door of an inner room opened, and a young man entered with papers for the magistrate to sign. While this was doing, the young man fixed his eyes upon Lafayette, and immediately whispered the magistrate: "Who do you say he is?" "The General Lafayette." "How do you know him?" "I was present when the General was delivered up by the Prussians to the Austrians at —; this is the man, I cannot be mistaken."

Fayette entreated to be heard. The magistrate told him it was useless for him to speak; he must consent immediately to be conveyed to Olmutz, and his identity would then be ascertained. Dismayed and confounded, he submitted to his hard fate, was carried back to Olmutz, and the day, which rose to him with the fairest prospects of happiness and liberty, beheld him at the close of it plunged in still deeper misery and imprisonment. Boleman, having eluded the search of his pursuers, arrived at the place where the chaise had been ordered to wait their coming. Finding it still there, and yet no appearance of Lafayette, he foreboded mischief. With as much patience as he could command, he remained till evening, not yet giving up all hopes of a for-

fortunate issue to their adventure. He dismissed the chaise, however, and made a circuitous journey, in hopes his friends might have escaped by a different route ; but could gain no information whatever, till, on the third day, a rumour of Lafayette having been retaken in attempting his escape, dissipated his hopes ; and, anxious to learn the truth, he took the road to Olmutz. He soon was told the melancholy tale, with the addition, that his friend Huger had shared a similar fate. In despair, at having been the primary cause of his misfortune, and determining to share it with him, he voluntarily surrendered, and was committed a prisoner to the castle.

Thus, by a train of most untoward accidents, which no prudence could foresee or guard against, failed a plan so long meditated, and so skillfully projected. The reader's attention must now be confined chiefly to Huger, the detail of whose sufferings the writer is better acquainted with than those of Boleman, having been informed of them by himself. The day after his entrance into the castle, Huger received notice from the jailor, to prepare for an examination before the chief magistrate of the city. As he was not conscious of having committed any very heinous crime, he was under no apprehension for his life ; but expected that, after he had told his story, and declared the motive of his actions, his judge might subject him to some slight punishment, perhaps a short imprisonment ; what then was his amazement, when he heard himself accused of having entered into a conspiracy against the Austrian government !

The examination was carried on by means of an interpreter, a young man of a benign aspect, who seemed to compassionate his situation, and who, when he gave such answers as he thought might tend to hurt his cause, made him repeat his answers, softening their import, assuring him that he knew he did not exactly express himself in proper terms, and desiring him to recollect whether he did not mean to answer in such and such a manner. Huger saw his good intentions, and determined to rely on

his judgment, especially after he had heard him say in a low voice, "I am your friend." After this, and many subsequent examinations, the magistrate informed him he must not expect pardon, but advised him to prepare for the worst. This exhortation, so often repeated, began to have some effect upon him; and considering he was in the power of an absolute monarch, whose will was superior to law, he could not shake off some melancholy presages. His place of confinement was a loathsome dungeon, without light; he was fed with the coarsest food, chained to the floor during the night; his own clothes taken from him, and others sent him that had already been worn by many an unfortunate prisoner. Thus he dragged on the first three months of his confinement. After that time he was removed to a better room, into which glimmered a borrowed light; better clothes and more wholesome food were given him, and his circumstances in every respect were improved. But still he was uncertain as to his fate, and the jailor was the only human being who visited him. One day he was surprised with the appearance of his young friend the interpreter, Mr. W.— Nothing could exceed his joy at once more beholding a kindly human face. He informed Huger that the court of Austria had believed that all the garrison of Olmutz had been engaged in the conspiracy; that many people had been arrested upon suspicion; for it could not be believed that two such young men as he and Boleman could have formed and executed so daring a plan without the aid of others; but as no proofs had hitherto appeared, it was determined to bring them shortly to trial, and for that purpose lawyers were to be sent from Vienna to assist the magistrate of the city. Huger now, for the first time, learned the complete failure of their scheme, and that Boleman was under the same roof with him. However sad the reflection was, that his friend's sufferings equalled his own, yet he could not express the joy he felt at being so near him. Soon after, he discovered that he inhabited the room above him. Thenceforward his treatment was much less rigo-

ous ; even the jailor, who, till lately, had observed a profound silence, relaxed his caution, and came frequently to visit him : and though a man of few words, yet as his presence broke the dreary solitude, he felt happy whenever he made his appearance. Many were the experiments he tried to hold communication with Boleman, and at length he succeeded.

He discovered that the window which threw a borrowed light into his cell served likewise to throw light into that of Boleman. He picked a piece of lime from the wall, and with it scratched a few words upon a black silk handkerchief he wore about his neck ; then fixing it on a stick, he climbed up the side of the room, and raised the stick as near the common window as he could, till it had attracted the attention of Boleman, who, after many efforts, made himself master of it, and returned an answer by the same method. Delighted with having overcome this difficulty, they never suffered a day to pass without some communication. To W—— they were indebted for the means of rendering their situation still more comfortable by engaging the jailor's wife in their interest ; a few presents, and now and then a small piece of money, induced her secretly to bring them books, food, wine, and warmer clothes ; and at length to procure a meeting of the two friends, at first short, but by degrees become more hardy, they were permitted to pass some part of every day together. At length, at the end of seven months, they were informed that the crown lawyers were arrived. The government by this time was satisfied that the attempt to liberate Lafayette was planned independently by two adventurers, and that it was not a plot laid by the secret agents of France, in which the garrison of Olmutz at least was concerned, if it were not more widely extended ; and upon their trial, the sole fact of having attempted to rescue a state prisoner, was alleged against them.

This fact being proved, they were remanded to their prison, to await the sentence which was pronounced against them by the supreme magistrate. They were

now, however, permitted every indulgence but liberty. It was some days before they heard from W——, and when he came, they were astonished and confounded to hear from him that their punishment was intended to be imprisonment for life. He however consoled them by hinting, that if they could by any means procure money, this sentence might be changed to one much less severe, as it remained with the magistrate to pass what sentence he thought proper, or even to release them entirely. Boleman had no fortune, and as Huger had no credit in Austria, it would be a long time before he could receive a remittance from London. W——, their guardian angel, promised to do all he could for them.

In the vicinity of Olmutz, resided a Russian nobleman, of most polished manners, joined to the greatest benevolence of heart. With him W—— enjoyed a perfect intimacy and friendship; they were congenial souls.—W—— had made him acquainted with the whole of their story; and he now nobly offered to advance them whatever money he might want to accomplish their release, and to defray their expenses to Hamburg. Having thus removed the greatest difficulty, his next care was to sound the sentiments of the magistrate. This he could easily effect, as in the capacity of interpreter, he had constant communication with him. He soon discerned that the magistrate was not averse to his speaking in their favor; and when he artfully insinuated that a large reward would certainly attend his declaring himself inclined to pardon, he found he was listened to with more attention. Having gained this point, he very soon came to an *eclaircissement*. The magistrate made an exorbitant demand; W—— said it was useless for him to go to the prisoners with such terms; and as he knew exactly the state of their finances, he could at once mention what they had to give, and therefore the utmost he could expect. This sum was fifty pieces.—He refused to comply for less than a hundred. In answer to this, W—— desired him to consider, that if he delayed his determination, he might lose his prize

altogether, for great interest was making at Vienna for the release of the prisoners, which he had no doubt would succeed, as, amongst others, the English and American Ambassadors had exerted themselves in their favor. This *upright* magistrate at last yielded to the impulse of avarice, and agreed that if the prisoners would send him the money before they left the prison, they should be released the next day. To this he answered, that they were so distrustful of all about them, that he was certain they would rather await the result of the petition at Vienna, than part with their little stock of money at an uncertainty; but added that he himself would become their security, and be answerable to him for the money, in case they did not pay it. To this he agreed, and W—— was authorized to negotiate with the prisoners. All matters being soon settled, the term of their imprisonment was first fixed at fourteen years, then shortened to seven, soon after to one, then to a month, and lastly to a week; at the expiration of which they were released from prison. They immediately repaired to the house of the magistrate to return him thanks for the many indulgences he had allowed them, and upon shaking hands with him at parting, the stipulated sum was put into his hands. It is not to be supposed they made a long stay at Olmutz; no longer than was necessary to pour out their grateful acknowledgements to the Russian nobleman, and above all, to the noble minded, generous W——, to whose kindness they owed all the comforts they had experienced in prison, and to whose friendly and humane exertions they were ultimately indebted for their liberation. M. Lafayette, the unfortunate cause of their distresses, remained in confinement till the close of the year 1797, when, upon a peace taking place between Austria and France, he was released at the request of the French General, BONAPARTE.

General Lafayette is now upwards of 67 years of age; with a fresh and vigorous constitution for one of his years—though it was severely tried in the dungeon of

Olmütz. He lost all his hair during his severe confinement, and now wears a wig. His wife and his daughters insisted upon being the companions of his imprisonment. The constitution of his amiable wife sunk under the trial—those of his daughters were much injured.—These two ladies are married—and in remembrance of “the theatre of his toils and of his glory,” bear the names of Virginia and Carolina. One of his sons bears the honorable name of George Washington.

General Lafayette's is a true patriarchal family. His two daughters and his two sons and their respective families live with this illustrious man at his Castle of La Grange. A gentleman who spent a week at his house a few years since, says they had thirteen children corresponding in number to that of the old United States—and most of them marked in their names with something American. Lafayette is their head—their protector—the being of all others on earth endeared to them by a thousand ties. He has only been once married. At the age of nineteen he left the arms of his wife, and the sweets of home, to fight for a people to whom he was not known, and who had no claims upon him, but he felt for their wrongs and he was determined in opposition to the wishes of his friends to battle for liberty in the new world—notwithstanding the strongest affection bound him to his wife. She shared the dungeon with him; sacrificed her life, in fact, for her affectionate husband—and to this day, he makes it a sacred and invariable rule to abandon the pleasures of society on the anniversary week of his wife's dissolution. “You must not go this week to La Grange, (said the American consul to his friend) it is the week devoted to the memory of his lamented wife.”

Whenever he walks into the fields, he generally takes some of his grand-children with him. He amuses himself with their prattling, joins in their little sports, and contributes to their happiness. Such is the man whose name fills the whole of Europe with his fame—the man who has contributed to establish the liberties of the

new world. Such is the man, who is at this moment an object of the greatest curiosity and admiration of the American people—and whose arrival on our shores is a sort of national jubilee.

Lafayette is particularly remarkable for the unaffected simplicity of his manners. He was distinguished for his want of pride, his distaste for great parade, when he was among us—he still preserves the same noble trait in his character. As one striking evidence of it, he declined the honor, awarded to no other man—of embarking on board a ship of the line, especially to be despatched for him, by the unanimous voice of both houses of Congress.

Lafayette is as much distinguished for his amiable and affectionate temper, as for his respect to the liberties of man. His heart melts with generous emotions as well as that of the humblest and most undistinguished of men. The Americans are particularly dear to him. He is always accessible to them—his eye kindles whenever he talks of America. “Why cannot you come to live among us—and lay your bones among a people, who owe you so much, and whose latest descendants will venerate your ashes?” Lafayette pointed to his grandchildren around him—he made no other reply. They were among the strong ties which bound him to France. He could not make up his mind to break them.

“You are now in America,” said he to an intelligent Virginian, from whom we have had the anecdote.—“America?” “Yes, this room is what I call America.” His guest looked around him, and beheld scattered every where, the tokens of his country—maps of the different states—the portraits of our distinguished men, of Washington, Franklin, Henry, &c.—American books—the electrical machine, with which the great Franklin had made so many experiments, and which he had given as a mark of his respect to this noble Frenchman.

Among other curiosities, was a sword, remarkable for singular incidents. Of all the worldly goods, which Lafayette most valued, was this sword. Fearful of its be-

ing snatched from his possession, by some of the allied troops, who were then around Paris, he had deposited it in the safe keeping of Mr. Jackson, the American charge des Affaires in Paris. This sword had been presented to Lafayette by the American Congress. It bore upon it the emblems of our nation. Upon the destruction of the Bastile, the first key of this tremendous edifice was sent, at the instance of Lafayette, as a present to Washington. The second key was melted into this sword, thus uniting, in the same object, the memorials of the struggles of two great nations, the one then *commencing* its revolution, the other having *achieved* it.

It was owing to the intercession of Washington, that Lafayette was delivered from the dungeon of Olmutz.—When he was restored to Paris, the commissary of the deposit delivered him into the hands of the American consul, who was called upon for a receipt of the illustrious prisoner.

Such was the treatment of a man, who is an ornament to human nature—and of whom America is proud to make “A nation’s guest.

Those who are desirous of taking a nearer view of Lafayette’s domestic relations, may consult with advantage Lady Morgan’s France. Those who wish to study his political character, must go to the annals of two great nations—and they will there see Lafayette’s name enrolled in the brightest colors—always noble in his views, pure in his means, the friend of liberty and of man.

TOUR OF LAFAYETTE.

PERHAPS the annals of greatness do not furnish an example of magnanimity, equal to that of the immortal patriot who forms the subject of the present work.—Early in life he caught the holy inspiration of freedom; and “the spring-time of his years” was devoted to the hallowed purpose of erecting, in this western hemisphere, an altar, amidst “darkness and doubt,” to the genius of republicanism:—a monument consecrated to liberty, which, to use his own language; “*might serve as a lesson to the oppressor; an example to the oppressed.*”

“Reared in the lap of unlimited luxury, surrounded by every thing conducive to physical happiness, how can we appreciate the sincerity and ardour of that attachment to the rights of man, which stimulated him under such circumstances, to sacrifice at the shrine of Independence!—Upon this heroic career, he entered at an age when all that is liberal in the human character commences its developement—when the germs of generosity, untouched by the cankerworms of avarice or ambition begin to unfold and expand—when sympathy for the enslaved, and abhorrence of tyranny in its hideous variety of forms, exhibit their first blessed fruits in all virtuous minds. This glorious example of disinterested patriotism, demands the boundless gratitude of Americans; and will forever remain a soul-animating theme for the contemplation of future statesmen and philanthropists.”

Although it is forty years since the venerable hero sat his foot upon our shores, he has never ceased to take a deep interest in whatever related to the welfare of the United States. In answer to a letter, addressed to him by Mr. Braman, of Washington, in 1823, who had presented him "a copy of his compilation of official military and naval letters, written during the late war with Great Britain," he thus writes :

"DEAR SIR.—No present could be more acceptable to me, no pleasure in reading could be greater, than that for which I am under obligations to you. Accept my best thanks in general for the book which retraces glorious perils and patriotic names, in the late American War, and also for the justice you have done to the warm interest of an old American citizen and soldier, in those honorable transactions. Most deeply and affectionately, indeed, I have felt for the worthy sons of my companions in arms, and for the country of which it is my proud, happy lot, to be an adopted son. Be pleased to present your respected father with assurances of my brotherly attachment, sensible as I am of the mutual gratification we should both find in remembering together our revolutionary campaigns.*

"A visit to the United States, which I may be allowed to take, once more† [before] going home, would be to me a source of inexpressible delight. It is true, most of the friends of my youth, the partners in common feelings and exertions with our *paternal Chief*, are no more. But several are still living, and I have been blessed with the most flattering testimonials that ensuing generations have not forgotten me. How happy should I be in sight of that eminent freedom, prosperity, domestic comfort, and

*The pistols presented by the Marquis LAFAYETTE to Gen. WASHINGTON, and worn by the latter during the most of our Revolutionary War, were, on the anniversary of the New Orleans victory, presented by Wm. ROBINSON, Esq. of Virginia, through Col. MERCER, to Gen. JACKSON.

†It is presumed that the word *before* was omitted in the original letter, and supplied by the printer.

all the advantages of true civilization and extensive felicity, which, placing the United States above ancient and modern societies, seem to stand as a compensation for the disappointments we have had to deplore in Europe.

During the session of the 18th Congress, that body unanimously passed a resolution inviting him to the United States, and offered a national vessel for his conveyance to our shores. But he modestly declined the offer, preferring to embark in a private vessel. It being well understood that the General would arrange his affairs in France in season to visit the United States during the summer of 1824—the Mayor of the city of Boston, by direction of the city council, addressed Lafayette the following letter :

United States of America.

BOSTON, 20th March, 1824.

SIR—Your intention to visit the United States has been made known to its citizens by the proceedings of their national legislature. The city of Boston shares in the universal pleasure which the expectation of so interesting an event has diffused. But it has causes of satisfaction peculiarly its own. Many of its inhabitants recollect, and all have heard of your former residence in this metropolis, of the delight with which you were here greeted on your second visit to this country ; and of the acclamations of a grateful multitude, which attended you, when sailing from this harbour on your last departure from the United States ; and also of that act of munificence, by which, in latter times you extended the hand of relief, in their distress.

These circumstances have impressed upon the inhabitants of this city, a vivid recollection of your person, and a peculiar interest in your character, endearing you to their remembrance by sentiments of personal gratitude, as well as by that sense of national obligation with which the citizens of the United States are universally penetrated.

With feelings of this kind, the City Council of Boston,

in accordance with the general wish of their constituents, have directed me to address this letter to you, and to express the hope that, should it comport with your convenience, you would do them the honor, on your ensuing visit to the United States, to disembark in this city, and to communicate the assurance that no event could possibly be more grateful to its inhabitants;—that no where could you meet with a more cordial welcome; that you could find no where hearts more capable of appreciating your early zeal and sacrifices to the cause of American freedom, or more ready to acknowledge and honor that characteristic uniformity of virtue, with which through a long life, and in scenes of unexampled difficulty and danger, you have stedfastly maintained the cause of an enlightened civil liberty in both hemispheres.

Very respectfully, I am your obedient servant,

JOSIAH QUINCY, *Mayor of the
City of Boston.*

General LAFAYETTE.

ANSWER OF GEN. LAFAYETTE.

PARIS, May 26, 1824.

SIR—Amidst the new and high marks of benevolence the people of the United States and their representatives have lately deigned to confer upon me, I am proud and happy to recognize those particular sentiments of the citizens of Boston, which have blessed and delighted the first years of my public career, and the grateful sense of which has ever since been to me a most valued reward and support. I joyfully anticipate the day not very remote, thank God, when I may revisit the glorious cradle of American, and in future I hope of universal liberty.—Your so honorable and gratifying invitation would have been directly complied with in the case to which you are pleased to allude. But while I profoundly feel the honor intended by the offer of a national ship, I hope I shall incur no blame by the determination I have taken, to embark as soon as it is in my power on board a private vessel. Whatever port I first attain, I shall with

the same eagerness hasten to Boston, and present its beloved, revered inhabitants, as I have the honor to offer it to the City council and to you, Sir, with the homage of my affectionate gratitude and devoted respect.

LAFAYETTE.

To the Mayor of the City of Boston.

We place upon record the following copy of the letter of Gen. LAFAYETTE to the Hon. Mr. LLOYD, mentioned in a late paper, as a specimen of the neat, flowing, and affectionate style of our country's friend. It was written by the General in English:—

“ PARIS, May 29th, 1824.

“ MY DEAR SIR—I have, with the most lively sense of gratitude, received your kind letter from Washington, and anticipate the happy day when it will be in my power to present you, under the hospitable roof to which you are pleased to invite me, my very affectionate thanks. While I have to mourn the loss of many intimate friends and companions of my younger days, I feel a peculiar and most pleasing gratification to find in their posterity sentiments congenial to those with which they had honored me. No feelings of that kind can be more welcome to me than in the renewal of my old acquaintance with the darling child of my friend Samuel Breck, now become your worthy lady. Present her my tender and grateful respects.

“ Whatever be the part of the United States, where I will find myself on my attaining the beloved shore, I shall not lose time in my eagerness to revisit the city of Boston, and answer the flattering invitation I have lately received. You do justice to the delight I shall feel at the sight of the felicity and prosperity, which has been the due reward of a virtuous Revolution, founded on the principles of true liberty and self government.—With the fond hope to have before long the pleasure to

take you by the hand, I beg you my dear Sir, in the mean while to accept by best acknowledgement, high regard, and sincere attachment."

LAFAYETTE.

Hon. JAS. LLOYD, *Mem. of the Senate of U. S.*

The Hon. Mr. Lloyd of Boston, had previously invited the General, on his arrival in Boston, to reside at his mansion during his stay in that city; and the General having signified his acceptance of the invitation, it gave occasion for the following report, from the committee of the City council, charged with the subject of making the necessary arrangements for the reception of Lafayette in Boston:—

In the Board of Aldermen, on Thursday, July 22d, the Mayor, from the joint committee charged with making arrangements for the reception of Gen. LAFAYETTE, and to whom was referred the letter of the Hon. Mr. LLOYD, relative to his invitation to the General to take residence with him, reported,

That the invitation of our respected fellow citizen to General LAFAYETTE was given antecedent to the occurrence of any public expression on this subject, and without anticipating the universality of the wish which has since appeared, that during Gen. LAFAYETTE's residence in the United States, he should be considered as a guest of the public, that on being apprized of these views and wishes, Mr. LLOYD has expressed his entire willingness to acquiesce in them, and has received the intimations of the committee in a manner conformable to their expectations. | Your committee, therefore, have come to the determination, in conformity to what they understood to be the general wish of their fellow citizens, and of the City council, that during the residence of General LAFAYETTE in Boston, he should be considered as the guest of the City; and are making arrangements accordingly.

This report was accepted in both branches.

In the month of July, the General took passage in the ship *Cadmus*, Captain Allyn,* and embarked from Havre, for New-York, accompanied by his son George Washington Lafayette, and arrived at the latter place on Sunday the 15th of August:—finding it more convenient to disembark in that city, than in Boston. His reception in New-York was such as might be expected from a grateful people, all anxious to testify their respect for him, and evince the high estimation in which they hold his character, as well as the affection, and gratitude felt for him by every individual of our country.

It may not be improper here to remark the contrast of feeling evinced on his leaving France, and his disembarkation in the City of New-York. To afford the reader some idea how *mean*, contemptibly mean, were the vexations thrown in the way of the old veteran, and those who wished to do him honor, by the little tyrants of the police, we have copied the following account from the New-York Commercial Advertiser given by a gentleman who was an eye witness of the arrival of Gen. Lafayette at Havre, and his embarkation on board of the *Cadmus*.

“In the one place, the patriotic hero is allowed only to quit the country of his birth, and for which he has so often bled, amid contumely and insult, because through evil and through good report, he has shown himself the firm, consistent and unwavering friend of rational freedom. In the other, for those very qualities, he is received amid the joyous shouts and acclamations of one hundred thousand freemen, which are responded by ten millions more—all striving to rival each other in testimonials of affection, gratitude and esteem!”

*REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—We have been informed, that Capt. *Robert Allyn*, (the father of Capt. *Francis Allyn*, who commanded the ship *Cadmus* that brought out General Lafayette,) was an officer of merit in the American Infantry under the *immediate command* of the General, at the siege of Yorktown.

EMBARKATION OF GEN. LAFAYETTE AT
HAVRE.

As it was expected that the General would arrive early in the afternoon of the 12th, several merchants, and a great number of young men left this at 2 P. M. in carriages, gigs, and on horseback, to go out to meet Monsieur Lafayette at Harfleur, (6 miles from Havre,) and accompany him into town. The American Consul, and all the American gentlemen, and captains of ships in the harbor, intended also paying the same compliment to the General; but the Sans Prefect notified to the Consul, *that the Americans must not do so.*

“ The road for two miles out of town continued crowded from 3 in the afternoon till dark, when no tidings of the General having come, the people returned into town; where they remained in groups all the evening. Havre presented the appearance of a town in danger of an enemy's approach. The guards were doubled at all the posts; patrols of soldiers, police men, and gens-d'armes, marched about, and prevented the crowd from collecting in any one spot.

“ At a quarter past 10, the General arrived in a post carriage, with his son and secretary. They were accompanied by the carriages that had gone out from Havre, and about one hundred young men on horseback, all dressed alike. *A strong body of gens-d'armes escorted the cavalcade.* On arriving at the entrance to the city, the gates were shut, and the guard drawn out with fixed bayonets. It was then asked if it was the Marquis de Lafayette, who was there, and on being answered that it was General Lafayette, the gate was opened to admit his carriage, and closed immediately, to prevent the entry of any of those who had gone out to meet the General. After repeated and unavailing attempts to get in, and expostulating with the officer on guard, this latter assured the gentlemen, *on his honour*, that if they would go to the *Poste de Pincettes*, (a gate at the rear side of the city, and a mile from the principal one,) they would

be admitted. On presenting themselves at that gate, it was closed, and they were desired to go back to the principal gate, where they were admitted, two by two, at intervals, and the names of several taken.

“In the mean time, the General proceeded to the house of Mr. Philippon (a most respectable merchant,) where an elegant dinner was provided, and a large party waiting to receive him. In the course of the entertainment, a stone was thrown by some miscreant in through one of the windows, which passed close to the head of one of the gentlemen. On the morning of the thirteenth, crowds again assembled, to witness the embarkation of the General, and the streets presented the same appearance as the evening before. A party of soldiers was drawn up opposite the Cadmus, on the custom house quay, where it was supposed the embarkation would take place.—Every impediment was used to prevent the people from showing any mark of respect. The Cadmus, in consequence of the tide’s falling, was obliged to haul out into the roads. The General, accompanied by a body of gentlemen, arrived, and went on board the steam boat, which was previously cleared by order of the Police, who would not allow him to embark whilst any body of the town was on board. They also hauled down the flag belonging to the boat, and would not let it be hoisted whilst M. Lafayette was on board. The gates were shut, to prevent the people going to the pier head to take a last view of the General. However, in this their efforts were unavailing, as every boat that could be had, was immediately filled, and followed the steam boat to the Cadmus, then two miles off. A gen’d-arm and a police officer went out in the Cadmus, to prevent any body but the General and his suite going on board. On his coming along side, he was received with hearty and repeated cheers from the ship, which were returned from the boats, and a few persons on shore, who had got out and assembled about half a mile from the pier (to be out of the way of the military, as there was a strong guard at the pier head.) This closed the scene.”

LANDING AT NEW YORK.

As the ship passed the narrows, a salute was fired from Fort Lafayette.* The General, with his suite, was landed at Staten Island, where they were met by the Vice President of the United States, and conducted to his residence. Here he was waited upon by a committee of the corporation of the city, and informed of the arrangements that had been made for his reception.

On *Monday* morning, the city was enlivened with the sound of festivity, which every where prevailed, proclaiming the pleasure with which his visit was anticipated. The battery and every avenue to the river, which could afford a view of the passage from Staten Island, are represented as having been crowded. Between ten and eleven o'clock, the steam ship *Robert Fulton*, with about two hundred United States seamen, decorated with national flags, sailed for the island, accompanied by the steam boats *Chancellor Livingston*, *Oliver Ellsworth*, *Connecticut*, *Nautilus*, *Bellona*, and others, all crowded with passengers, and enlivened with bands of music. The General embarked, at one o'clock, on board the *Chancellor Livingston*, where he was introduced to the committee, deputed by the corporation, the navy, army, and state militia officers, Chamber of Commerce, and Society of Cincinnati. This aquatic procession then moved to the city, followed in the rear by the ship *Cadmus*, beautifully decorated, towed by two of the steam boats.

On landing at the Battery, he was saluted by the troops, and the long continued cheers of the throng of spectators. After resting a few minutes, he was escorted by the troops, through Broadway to the City Hall, where he was received by the Corporation, and formally welcomed by the Mayor in the following appropriate address :

“GENERAL—In the name of the municipal authorities of the city, I bid you a sincere welcome to the shores of a

* The President directed that General Lafayette should be received at any military post which he might visit, “with the honours due to the highest military rank in our service.”

country, of whose freedom and happiness you will ever be considered one of the most honored and beloved founders.

Your only cotemporaries in arms, of whom indeed but few remain, have not forgot, and their posterity will never forget, the YOUNG AND GALLANT FRENCHMAN who consecrated his youth, his talents, his fortune, and his exertions to their cause—who exposed his life—who shed his blood that they might become free and happy. They will recollect with profound emotions, so long as they remain worthy of the liberties they enjoy, the exertions you made to obtain them, that you came to them in the darkest period of their struggle—that you linked your fortune with theirs, when it seemed almost hopeless—that you shared in the dangers, privations, and sufferings of that bitter struggle, nor quitted them for a moment, till it was consummated on the glorious field of Yorktown. Half a century has elapsed since that great event, and in that time your name has become as dear to the friends, as inseparably connected with the cause of freedom, in the old, as in the new world.

The people of the United States look up to you as to one of their most honored parents—the country cherishes you as one of the most beloved of her sons. I hope and I trust, sir, that not only the present, but the future conduct of my countrymen, to the latest period of time, will, among other slanders, refute the unjust imputation, that Republics are always ungrateful to their benefactors.

In behalf of my fellow citizens of New-York, and speaking the warm and universal sentiments of the whole people of the United States, I repeat their welcome to our common country.

Permit me to add that the moment of my life, to which I shall look back with the greatest pleasure and pride, will be that in which it fell to my lot to be an organ for expressing, however feebly, a nation's gratitude."

The General then replied in a very feeling manner :
“ SIR—While I am so affectionately received by the citizens of New York, and their worthy representatives, I feel myself overwhelmed with inexpressible emotions. The sight of the American shore, after so long an absence, the recollection of the many respected friends and dear companions, no more to be found on this land, the pleasure to recognise those who have survived ; this immense concourse of a free republican population who so kindly welcome me, the admirable appearance of the troops, the presence of a corps of the National navy, have excited sentiments to which no human language can be adequate. You have pleased, Sir, to allude to the happiest times, the unalloyed enjoyments of my public life ; it is the pride of my heart to have been one of the earliest adopted sons of America. I am proud also to add, that, upwards of 40 years ago, I have been particularly honored with the freedom of this city. I beg you, Mr. Mayor, I beg you, Gentlemen, to accept yourselves, and to transmit to the citizens of New York, the homage of my profound and everlasting gratitude, devotion and respect.”

He then received the marching salute of the troops, and was conducted to his apartments at the city hotel, where the members of the corporation dined with him.

In the evening, the front of the city hotel, and several other buildings were illuminated. Transparencies were also exhibited at the theatres, and rockets thrown up at the public gardens, in honor of the occasion.

On Tuesday, the General repaired to the Governor's chamber, in the City Hall, where he received the congratulations of the citizens generally, on his safe arrival, and returned the civilities in a most affectionate manner.

Sometime since, the General was the means of rescuing from a French prison, a young man, who had forfeited his life by some political crime. The cidevant prisoner of course left the land of his birth with the greatest possible despatch ; but of his fate, after the period of his escape, Lafayette was wholly unapprised, until his arrival

here on Monday, when the identical young Frenchman, whose life he had been the means of saving, presented himself before his benefactor.

On Wednesday, he was visited by the Clergy and military officers, who had made arrangements to wait on him in separate bodies, to testify their respect for the worth of this distinguished champion of freedom.

The following is the original address of the French gentlemen of this city to General Lafayette, with his answer, accompanied with translations :—

General—Au nom des Francais residant en cette ville, nous venons vous feliciter de votre heureuse arrivee sur cette terre hospitaliere—sur cette terre dont le seul aspect a du faire naitre en vous les plus vives emotions. En effet vous ne pouvez y faire un pas qu'il n'eveille en vous un souvenir—au tour de vous le reconnaissance. Pour une ame comme la votre, quelle plus belle jouissance que de voir les principes pour les quels vous avez combattu soit sur les champs de bataille, soit a la tribune consacres par le bonheur d'une nation entiere. L'hommage libre et spontane de cette nation genereuse est une leçon frappante pour tous les hommes du pouvoir; elle leur apprend que si les peuples oublient, ou ne se rappellent que pour les maudire, les noms de ceux qui les opriment, ils honorent, ils cherissent leurs benefaiteurs et leguent a la reconnaissance de leurs neveux les noms des Washington et des La Fayette.

L'emotion que nous eprouvons en vous voyant L'Hote de la nation Americaine, ne peut se decrire ! Dans ce sentiment profond nous puissions un voeu digne de vous, celui de voir notre belle France assurer la liberte individuelle par des institutions liberales qui la mettent a l'abri du caprice et du despotisme.

AUG. MONNERON, *President.*

F. CHEGARAY, *Secretair.*

[Translation.]

General,—In the name of the French residing in this city, we come to congratulate you on your safe arrival on this hospitable shore, on this land, the sight of which must have excited in you the liveliest emotions, and where you will not be able to take a step without awakening in you some grateful recollection. For a mind like yours, what purer pleasure than to behold the principles for which you have contended, both on the field of battle and in public assemblies, consecrated by the happiness of a whole nation ! The free and spontaneous homage of this generous and enlightened people, is a striking lesson for the powerful of the earth. It teaches them that if nations forget, or only remember with execrations, the names of those who oppress them, they honour, they cherish their benefactors, and leave, as a legacy to the gratitude of their posterity, the names of a Washington and a Lafayette. The deep emotions which we experience in seeing you the guest of the American nation, cannot be described. From that profound feeling we derive a sentiment worthy of you—it is the desire of seeing our beautiful France rear and establish liberal institutions, securing individual liberty, alike beyond the control of intrigue, caprice, or despotism.

(Signed) AUG. MONNERON, *President*,
F. CHÉGARAY, *Secretary*.

Messieurs,—C'est un grand bonheur pour moi, à mon arrivée sur cette terre de liberté, d'y recevoir les félicitations de mes compatriotes ; déjà au moment de mon départ, les témoignages de bienveillance de la bonne ville du Havre, les derniers accens du Rivage Français, avaient laissé dans mon cœur de bien doux souvenirs. J'aime à partager avec vous les émotions que J'éprouve dans cet heureux pays Américain, auquel se suis attaché par tant de liens. Nous aussi, patriotes de '89, nous avons voulu établir, la dignité, la propriété, le bonheur de notre belle France, sur les bases sacrées de la liberté, et de l'Egalité ; malgré nos mécomptes, et nos malheurs,

les contemporains de cette époque et notamment votre respectable président, vous diront que la révolution de '89 a grandement amélioré le sort de l'immense majorité de peuple. Ne désespérons pas, Messieurs, de la cause de la liberté ; les cœurs Français battent encore pour elle, et nous aurons un jour à nous féliciter de la voir établie dans notre chère patrie.

[*Translation.*]

Gentlemen—It is a great happiness for me, on my arrival in this land of liberty, to receive the congratulations of my countrymen. At the moment of my departure, the testimonials of the affectionate attachment of the good city of Havre, the parting accents from the shore of France, left in my heart the most grateful emotions. I delight to participate with you the feelings which I experience in this happy American land, to which I am bound by so many ties. We also, patriots of 1789, sought to establish the national dignity, the security of property, and the happiness of our beautiful France, upon the sacred foundations of liberty and equality : notwithstanding our misfortunes, the cotemporaries of that epoch, and especially your respectable president, will inform you that the revolution of 1789 has greatly ameliorated the condition of an immense majority of the people. Do not let us despair, gentlemen, of the cause of liberty : it is still dear to the hearts of Frenchmen, and we shall one day have the felicity of seeing it established in our beloved country.

The NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY having elected the General and his son as honorary members, he was on the appointed day introduced into the hall of the society, and being seated,

Dr. Hossack, the President, rose and delivered the following address to him.

“ *General Lafayette*,—In compliance with the unanimous resolutions of the New York Historical Society, I have the gratification to announce to you, your election as an honorary member of this institution, and to present to you a copy of their transactions.

In announcing to you the resolution of this Society, permit me to observe, that it was the exclusive object in the formation of this institution, to collect, preserve, and record the materials appertaining to the history of our state and country.

Among these, none have been so precious as those relating to the revolution, in which you bore a memorable and distinguished part, and to whom, under Providence, our country is signally indebted for its independence, and the prosperity and success that have followed in its train.

In the name of this institution, I also tender to you their congratulations upon your safe arrival, which affords you the opportunity to witness the happy condition of that country, in whose behalf the sword of your youth was drawn, and personally to bear your testimony to the blessings, which have followed the achievements that have been accomplished by the united efforts of a Washington, and his illustrious companions in arms. General, my bosom glows at the association which these events bring to your recollection, and every heart in this assembly throbs with inexpressible emotions at the sight of the hero, who this day enters their hall, and confers a lasting honor upon the sittings of this society.

Long, long, sir, may you live to enjoy the homage so justly due, and spontaneously offered, from the hearts of a free and grateful people, for the services you have rendered to *this nation, to the world, to liberty*, and to the ever memorable establishment of the only example on earth—a *pure unmixed republican form of government*.

The same historic page that records these events, will also inscribe, in golden capitals, the immortal names of WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE."

General Lafayette thereupon rose, and replied as follows :

"Sir,—With the most lively gratitude, I receive the honor which the Historical Society of New York have conferred, by electing me one of their members.

Permit me also thankfully to acknowledge the flattering manner, in which you are pleased to announce this mark of their benevolence.

The United States, sir, are the first nation on the records of history, who have founded their constitutions upon an honest investigation, and clear definition of their natural and social-rights.

Nor can we doubt but that, notwithstanding the combinations made elsewhere by despotism and aristocracy against those sacred rights of mankind, immense majorities, in other countries, shall not in vain observe the happiness and prosperity of a free, virtuous, and enlightened people.

The President of the Society next addressed M. George Washington Lafayette as follows:

*“George Washington Lafayette—*In accordance with the resolution of the New York Historical Society, I have also the honour to present you a similar evidence of membership with that conferred upon your illustrious Sire.

May you, sir, emulate his talents and his virtues; and may the same undaunted spirit, which led him to offer his life at the altar of freedom, animate the bosom of the son in the same glorious cause.”

To which the following reply was made—

“Sir—I cannot find words adequate to the feelings which I experience at this moment.

Permit me to beg of you to present to the members of this society, the homage of my profound respect and gratitude, for the unexpected honour at this time conferred upon me.”

The General on this occasion, sat in the chair, presented to the society by Gouverneur Morris, and which had been occupied by the unfortunate Louis XVI. Over the chair hung the portrait of the General, taken at the age of 29, and contrasted finely the young and chivalrous Marquis, with the veteran on whom forty years had since been impressed, without diminishing in the least that ardent love of liberty which glowed in his youthful bosom.

It is a very pleasing incident on this occasion, mentioned in the New York papers, that the citizens generally mounted the *revolutionary cockade*, (black and white) in compliment to General Lafayette.

Among others, we find the following anecdote, which certainly deserves to be repeated and remembered. Mr. Hurley, a hatter, having presented to General Lafayette, a handsome cocked hat, Mr. George Washington Lafayette sent to Mr. H's shop to procure a hat for himself. This was immediately furnished—but when payment was offered, Mr. Hurley declined, saying *that all the hats he could supply the Lafayettes with, were paid for forty years ago ! !* As neat and well-turned a compliment as could be paid.

ADDRESS OF THE BAR OF NEW YORK.

General Lafayette, having signified his readiness to receive the gentlemen of the bar on the 19th inst. they assembled on that day, in the Common Pleas Room in the City Hall, and proceeded thence to the Sessions Room, where they were presented to the General. Their number was about three hundred, being the largest meeting of the profession ever known in this city. Mr. Hoffman, their chairman, addressed General Lafayette as follows :

“ *General*—In behalf of the bar of the city of New York, now assembled, I tender to you the tribute of their respect, and their cordial congratulations, on your return to your adopted country.

Your presence, General, gives renewed vigour to patriotic feelings and national pride ; it recalls to the hearts of all, the struggles, the privations, the victories of the revolution ; and on our minds, it deeply impresses the value of those civil institutions, of that republican form of government, of that rational freedom we now enjoy, and which your valour contributed to achieve.

You left us, General, at the close of our contest, an impoverished people ; our government inefficient, our national credit prostrate ; our country bleeding and suffer-

ing from the devastations of war.—You find us an exalted nation ; our republic honored and respected by foreign powers ; our public credit not surpassed ; our country rich and prosperous ; our people free and happy, protected by a government of their own choice, and whose energy and power are founded in the affections of its citizens. What can be more grateful to the heart of the patriot, and to him, who, by his sword, his fortune, and his sacrifices, assisted in consecrating the principles of our independence ? We, who daily witness the supremacy of the laws, their faithful administration, and the equal rights they secure, are emulous to join in the loud acclaim which bursts from every corner of the land ; the spontaneous effusion of a nation's heart !

But, with us, one remembrance tempers exultation.—Would that the feelings of the New York Bar might have been uttered by him, now no more, who passed with you, through dangers and honour, in the emulation of youthful gallantry, and was your associate in the brilliant crowning scene of the war of the revolution. That commanding intellect which was so powerfully felt in the organization of our government—in the establishment of its finances, and in the vindication of the great principles of freedom ingrafted in our constitution, equally displayed its superiority in the pursuits of forensic life. Had it been permitted to your early friend and companion, to present himself the representative of a profession his talents and principles adorned, his eloquence would have done justice to our grateful sense of your services, and to our high respect for your character.”

THE GENERAL'S ANSWER.

“ Testimonies of esteem from so respectable a body as the Bar of New York, are highly flattering to me. I most deeply sympathise, gentlemen, in your regrets for the friend whose prodigious talents made him as eminent in your profession as he had been in our military labours, when he deserved Washington's most intimate confidence. The truly republican forms of the Ameri-

can constitutions, cannot but endear them to every citizen of the United States. Yet to any one, who with an American heart, has had opportunities of a comparison with other countries, the blessings of those institutions must appear still more conspicuous. I beg you, sir, and all of you, gentlemen, to accept my grateful and affectionate thanks."

The General, during his tour to New York visited the Navy Yard at that place. He was attended by the Committee of arrangements; and a select circle of ladies and gentlemen proceeded in the elegant steam boat Chancellor Kent, to visit the Navy Yard at Brooklyn.—On his way to the Navy Yard, and on his return, he received salutes from the forts and vessels in the harbor. On visiting the Steam Frigate he was much pleased with the construction of this formidable and unique naval battlement.

The General was then conducted on board of the Washington 74, where refreshments were provided for the whole party. After refreshing himself, he took a rapid survey of the ships, and those now building, and returned on board of the Kent, when another salute was fired by the Constitution.

In re-passing the Grampus, another salute was fired, and the sides were manned, and three cheers given by the patriotic crew.

At one o'clock, the boat again came to the wharf, and the general disembarked; having enjoyed a charming excursion, and been much gratified with viewing the works, and witnessing the admirable order and discipline preserved.

Notwithstanding the fatigue which the veteran General must have encountered on Monday, in going through the arduous ceremonies of the day, he nevertheless found time in the evening to withdraw, and pay a visit to the widow of General Hamilton; to dwell upon the recollection of his public services, and condole upon the loss sustained in his death, by his country.—There is

a delicacy of character in such marks of attention, which render them truly valuable.

On Monday, between the hours of 12 and 2, the General received the visits and congratulations of his fellow-citizens at the Governor's room, in the city hall. The crowd was immense, and many grey hairs, and old soldiers of the revolution, were seen making their way to the General. *There was no order of people, no privileged communities. Mechanics in their shirt sleeves—laborers, generals, and judges, clergymen, and ALL classes, pressed forward to take him by the hand.*

On Thursday evening, the General visited lady Kitty Nelson, the daughter of his old friend and associate in arms, General Lord Sterling; Mrs. S. L. Gouverneur, the daughter of the President; and Mrs. Charles King, whom he had known intimately in France.

While the escort was passing the United States Arsenal, a salute of 19 guns was fired by Lieut. James Monroe. Two of the guns used on this occasion were taken at the battle of Yorktown, in which General Lafayette was personally engaged.

On Friday morning at half past seven o'clock, the General left the city of New York for Boston. He was escorted by a large cavalcade of New York troops as far as Byram river, the boundary of the state, where he was met by a company of Connecticut troops from the vicinity of Stamford.

During the stay of the General in New York, he received the following letter from the Mayor of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1824.

To General Lafayette.

SIR.—It is with the utmost pleasure I fulfil the duty enjoined upon me by an unanimous vote of the councils of Philadelphia, in inviting you to become the Guest of the city. The enclosed resolutions faithfully represent the feelings of all classes of our citizens. *By* all, you are anxiously expected. and *to* all, your presence

will be most welcome. In their name, therefore, and on their behalf, I beg you, Sir, to gratify this universal desire ; and give to the city of Philadelphia, a participation in the joy which your arrival in America will produce.

To me, personally, Sir, it will ever remain a subject of pride and pleasure that it has fallen to my lot to be the medium of this communication.

I have the honor to be,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH WATSON,

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, August 18, 1824.

SIR,—With the most profound gratitude I have received the kind flattering resolutions of the honorable councils of the city of Philadelphia, and the letter by which you have been pleased to transmit them. They could not but increase the anxious desire I feel to revisit the illustrious city, where so glorious scenes of the revolution have taken place, and where I have passed so many happy days. I am now going on a previous engagement towards the eastern part of the Union, to return to New York in the first fortnight of September, and I do anticipate the delight I shall enjoy to pay my thankful, affectionate respects about the middle of the same month, to the citizens of Philadelphia, when I will have the highly valued gratification to tell you in person, Sir, how respectfully and gratefully I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

LAFAYETTE.

His Honor Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

He arrived at Harlæm about half past nine o'clock, and stopped for half an hour at the hotel on the bridge. As he approached, a salute was fired by the light artillery of the second regiment ; and he was greeted by loud

cheers on all sides from the inhabitants of Harlæm, who were assembled to welcome him. At ten o'clock, the cavalcade of citizens having taken leave of him, the carriages were sent on before, and the general walked over the bridge, accompanied by the committee: he paused for some minutes under a tree, on the other side, and received the congratulations of the residents of Morrisania; among whom we observed several ladies, on horseback, tastefully mounted, who paid their respects with a grace, elegance, and feeling, which must have been as highly gratifying to the general, as it was interesting to the spectators.

Some trifling alterations being required in the springs of the travelling carriage, the General proceeded on in the barouche, accompanied by Alderman Doughty and Mr. Hone. Every cottage and farm-house, near enough to the road for its inhabitants to be apprized of his near approach, was emptied of its inmates, who lined the way-side, their countenances gleaming with the most animated curiosity, while they bowed with respect and gratitude. The hardy sons of toil, "*leaving their ploughs in the half-furrowed field, and casting aside their implements of husbandry,*" at the sound of "the General is coming," were seen rushing to the road-side, waving their hats with enthusiasm, and giving vent to their feelings in shouts and huzzas. And this continued, not for ten or twenty miles, but throughout the whole of this day's route. At West Farms, at West Chester, and East Chester, the inhabitants were assembled en masse; and the waving of handkerchiefs and scarfs, amidst the most animated plaudits and cheering, gave the General a heartfelt assurance of welcome. The cavalcade of citizens on horseback continued to receive recruits at every town. All was animation and gaiety, and in strict accordance with the spirit of the occasion.

At New Rochelle, the scene was brilliant in the extreme. The balcony and the roof of the Post Office, and of Capt. Peter's hotel, on the opposite side of the street, at which house the General stopped, were filled with la-

dies. The same demonstrations of joyous welcome were here displayed from all. The shouts of the people, the roaring of the cannon, the merry peal of the bells, the music of a full band, the eager, yet *respectful* anxiety of the people to shake him by the hand, and bid him welcome, must have made as gratifying an impression on the mind of the General, as any reception which had gone before. Here more than one old *seventy-sixer*,

“ Who fought and bled in freedom’s cause,”

came to visit their fellow soldier. Do you remember, General, said one, who began the attack at Brandywine? “ Aha ! Yes—it was Maxwell, with the Jersey troops !” So it was ! So it was ! replied the delighted interrogator. Well, I was with his brigade ! A warm clasp of the hand was all the utterance to feelings which were meet reward for a life spent in the cause of liberty.

At MAMARONECK, the General was received with the same enthusiastic welcome. A salute was fired by the inhabitants, the bells were rung, and an excellent band of music continued playing our national airs.

At RYE, relays of horses were provided, and the General, his suite, and the committee of arrangements, dined together at Penfield’s Hotel. The music came on from Mamaroneck, and played during dinner.

At SAW PITS, the General was received with every demonstration of gratitude and joy ; a salute was fired, and a large number of persons joined the escort to Byram River, where the General was met by a Connecticut troop of horse. Here a salute of thirteen guns was fired by the inhabitants, and the General, with the united escort of New York and Connecticut troops, and a large cavalcade of ladies and gentlemen, proceeded on to Putnam’s Hill at Greenwich, or Horseneck, as it is generally called, in allusion to Putnam’s remarkable feat. Here was a “ heart uplifting scene.” The General left his carriage at the hotel, and walked down the hill, accompanied by the committee, and the Rev. Mr. Lewis, and his son. The road is here cut through a solid rock,

which rises about twenty feet perpendicularly on each side. Hundreds of ladies, amongst whom we observed not a small portion of beauty and fashion, thronged the hill on one side, while the gentlemen occupied the other. The light horse from New York were stationed in the field on the right of the old church, which has been standing since the revolution. As the General passed down the hill, they fired a national salute of twenty-four guns. From one side of the rock, to the other, *over the road*, a rural arch was thrown, composed of pine branches and wild briar, and decorated with roses ; it was designed by the ladies, and bore evidence of the most delicate taste and fancy. Pendant from the centre of the arch, was a shield bearing the following inscription :

“ THIS ARCH, ON THE HILL RENDERED MEMORABLE BY THE BRAVE GENERAL PUTNAM, WAS ERECTED IN HONOR OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS GENERAL LAFAYETTE, THE EARLY AND DISTINGUISHED CHAMPION OF AMERICAN LIBERTY, AND THE TRIED FRIEND OF WASHINGTON.”

The centre of the arch was surmounted by an old revolutionary flag, mangled and torn in the battle's fiercest rage.

“ Yet, freedom ! yet, thy banner torn, but flying,
Streams like a thunder-cloud against the wind.”

It was the very banner that waved over the heads of our heroes at the battle of White Plains ; it carried the mind back to the times that tried men's souls, and every soul that there contemplated it, felt that it could stand the trial. The Rev. Mr. Lewis read the inscription to the General ; told him the history of the flag, and pointed out to him the exact spot of the heroic exploit of the brave General Putnam. The General expressed himself highly gratified and interested. On parting, the reverend and patriotic pastor said, “ General, America loves you ! ” “ And I, sir,” said the General, “ most truly love America ! ”

Col. Arcularius and his troop, now took leave of the General, and he proceeded on in the travelling carriage with Aldermen Wyckoff and Zabriskie, followed by the

rest of the committee, and his son, who had overtaken him at Rye.

At the town of Greenwich, another salute was fired, and the same demonstrations of welcome continued along the road. The General arrived at Stamford about seven o'clock, and alighted at Major Davenport's, where he remained for about an hour.

"At the house of the Hon. John Davenport, of Stamford, the General remained half an hour, and received the visits of many hundreds of persons of both sexes. A salute was fired, the bells rung, and this beautiful town, with its gay inhabitants, particularly distinguished for many handsome women, exhibited all the life and gaiety of a city. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen for ten miles round visited this town, to see and pay their respects to Lafayette.

"The Connecticut troop which met the General at the line, accompanied him through Stamford, and proceeded until they met the escort provided further east; and many citizens of Stamford set out on horseback to attend him to the next town.

"On the whole route the bridges and gates were free to all passengers.

"No accidents on the road except one: a gentleman had his leg broken at Harlæm.

"The General travelled so fast, that many persons could not get a sight of him in their own towns; but many of them, on learning that he was to stop at the next, set off in haste to overtake him; and, in some instances, where they missed him in the next town, still pressed forward on foot. A great number of lads, many without hats or shoes, walked and run, for eight miles to see him.

The following anecdotes are gleaned from various sources, but presumed to be correct.

"A little Yankee urchin on the road, who was running with all his might, to reach the next village, in hopes of seeing the General, stopped and inquired of me if the *Markiss* Lafayette was going to dine there. Feeling •

little waggish at the moment, I told him that General Lafayette carried his dinner in his pocket, and that it was bread and cheese. The little fellow's eyes were as big as a large knot hole—"Ay!" said he, "I guess he aynt going to dine on bread and cheese neither,—we can give him something in our State better than bread and cheese—I guess, I know." And on he pushed at his utmost speed."

"Feeling a little disposed to joke with an old lady at one of the turnpike gates, a gentleman remarked, 'Well madam, I suppose you are very glad General Lafayette has come, as you must have made oceans of money to day at the gates?'—The old lady felt indignant at the remark. 'Sir,' she replied, 'you must know that the General and his friends go through this gate free of toll; and I should like to have him pass *a thousand times!*' 'Oho, then your gates are free now?' 'Yes,' replied the Connecticut dame, without a moment's hesitation, 'for such men as Lafayette, but not for those *who come so far behind him.*' This last remark quickly brought a York shilling out of my pocket for toll, and as you may well suppose, I hastened to get out of her sight, and the range of her wit."

"When General Lafayette was receiving the congratulations of his fellow citizens, with his peculiar liberality, a youth approached him and taking him by the hand, he exclaimed, "Sir, my father and my mother have taught me from my childhood to lisp your name with reverence and affection." The General, much affected, clasped him in his arms, and said, "O yes, you are all my children."

"It is impossible to travel through the towns of Connecticut and not feel a part of the enthusiasm which pervaded all classes. Even the poor lads who drove the carriages entered fully into the common feeling, and seemed proud of their honors. They wore silk ribbons

fastened to the button holes of their waistcoats, by way of distinction ; and while waiting to receive their illustrious passengers, usually became persons of no inconsiderable interest and attention with the hundreds who stood around. "Behave pretty now, Charley," said the driver of Lafayette's coach to one of his horses, "behave pretty, Charley—you are going to carry the greatest man in the world."

The following dialogue between two boys is said to have been over heard by a gentleman previous to the General's entering New Haven.

1st Boy.—Are'nt you going to see Lafayette ?

2d Boy.—Who the 'hio is Lafayette ?

1st Boy.—He is a Frenchman and a *fighter*.

2d Boy.—Who did he fight ?

1st Boy.—The British *Reg'lars*. I've heard Pa' tell how he came here in the revolutionary war, and helped to fight for this country.

2d Boy.—Did he?—then by *golly*, I'll go and see him.

"While stopping in a country town, a gentleman entered into conversation with one of the citizens of Connecticut, in appearance a very poor man. He seemed agitated, and struggling hard to relieve his mind by conversation—reverting to the conduct of the General during our revolutionary war. He began to praise him, but he could hardly pronounce his name without a sob of gratitude. The tears seemed ready to start, but were repressed by the old soldier's self control. He changed the subject for a moment, but it would not do. He was thinking of nothing but Lafayette. "I have heard," he remarked, "that the General is poor ; but I hope and trust he won't die so." To sound his feelings a little, I remarked, "there are many poor men who are cared little for—what if the General should come to want, do you think there is any body in Connecticut that would relieve him?" "Yes I *know* there is," he exclaimed,

“more’n ten thousand on ’em. As poor as I am, I should love to have him come and live with me all his life—God bless him !”

The General arrived at Bridgeport at 12 o’clock on Friday evening, where he reposed a few hours, and set off again at 7 o’clock on Saturday morning for New Haven. He was expected to have entered that city the previous evening, and great preparations were made for his reception in splendid style. But such were the crowds to see the General, that his arrival at Bridgeport, the place of dining, was delayed until half past 11 o’clock, P. M. A deputation was waiting at Stratford, besides a company of troop 5 miles further on, to escort the General to New Haven, where the city authorities had made arrangements to receive him in the evening, under the blaze of a grand illumination. The citizens waited until near 12, when, despairing of seeing him that evening, and knowing he would not remain the succeeding evening, the signal for illumination (two guns) was fired, and the most splendid scene exhibited ever witnessed in that city.

ARRIVAL AT NEW HAVEN.

On Saturday morning, the General was met, about five miles from the city, at the house of Mrs. Woodruff, on the Milford road, by the company of horse guards, under the command of Major Huggins, and entered the city about ten o’clock, under their escort, accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, M. Le Vasseur, his secretary, and a committee of the corporation of New York, appointed to attend him on his way to Boston. On arriving at the intersection of George and Church streets, he was received with three hearty cheers by the citizens, which were re-echoed and repeated by the people along the lines, to Morse’s Hotel, where the General, with his suite, was received by the Mayor and other public authorities, Governor Wolcott and other distinguished gentlemen, amidst loud and unceasing acclamations.

The General was conducted to the room of the court of common council, then in session. The Mayor was presented to him by the Hon. Mr. Edwards, and addressed him as follows :

“ GENERAL LAFAYETTE,

Sir,—The authorities of New Haven can better feel than express their delight in welcoming your arrival.

A generation has passed away since our fathers saw you* encamped in yonder fields. They beheld your merits, and hastened to enrol your name as a fellow citizen.†

The voice of history has made us all familiar with your services and your sufferings in the cause of liberty in the old world and in the new. Success has here crowned your exertions. We and our children will recognize the ever increasing debt of gratitude due to him who has devoted a long life of action and glory, to principles of rational liberty and equality, teaching people and rulers that governments were made for men, and not men for governments. The countless millions of freemen, yet unborn, who will soon overspread this great continent, will repeat to successive generations, the name of LAFAYETTE. They will ascribe to the man now before us, and to his associates in council and in arms, their independence and happiness.

As for ourselves, Citizen General, our joy is complete, in viewing as our guest the philanthropic soldier and statesman of France and America, the friend and companion of Washington.”

The General was then introduced by the mayor to the aldermen, to each common-council man, and the clerk, in succession.

The Governor was in the opposite room, and was coming to greet him. He had left his quarters at Mr. Dexter's, preceded by the guards, and the sheriff of the

* The General was sometime encamped in this town in 1778, with a body of troops.

† In 1785, the freedom of the city was presented to Marquis de la Fayette, and some other distinguished Frenchmen, among whom were the Duke de la Rochefoucault, La Comtesse Sophie d'Houditot, Marquis de St. Lambert, Marquis de Condorcet, Le Prince de Beauveau, &c. &c.

county, and was accompanied by the Judges, Peters and Bristol, of the supreme court, and by his acting aids, Col. Oliver S. Wolcott, his son, and Col. William Gracie of New York, his son-in-law. On being presented, the Governor took the General by the hand, and made the following address.

“*General*,—I congratulate you on your arrival in the United States, and I bid you welcome to the good old republican state of Connecticut, where you will find none but sincere friends, who feel grateful for your distinguished services in favour of their country, and admirers of your eminent exertions in support of their principles both here and in Europe.”

To this address, the General returned an affectionate and eloquent reply.

Here he was met by the veterans of the revolution, the friends and associates of other days, several of whom he recognized and embraced as his companions in arms, and all were received with a brotherly and fond regard. After receiving the respects and congratulations of the citizens, together with a large number of ladies, and many gentlemen from various parts of the country, some of whom came a distance of forty miles to see him, he was saluted by the various military corps drawn up in front of the hotel, who passed him in review, attended by a division of the students of Yale College, in procession; after which, he took breakfast with the mayor, aldermen, &c. with about one hundred invited guests, which was handsomely served up by Mr. Morse, at the expense of the city.

While at breakfast, the gentlemen at the table were surprised to hear that the rooms just left by them were occupied by their wives and other ladies. All the parlours in the house were full and overflowing with crowds of the fair sex, who sent a deputation to the mayor to demand the honour of an admission to the levee of the General. Such a call was not to be refused. The duties of the table being ended, a Frenchman, a soldier, and a gentleman could not but be at the service of the ladies.

More than three hundred with their children had the pleasure of a particular introduction. He was surprised and delighted at this array of beauty and grace.

After breakfast, he was taken in a barouche to the public green, where the troops being formed in line under the command of Major Granniss, he passed them in review, and received the usual military honors. He then visited the residences of Nathan Smith, Esq. the Hon. David Daggett, and David C. Deforest, Esq. at each of which he remained a few minutes, and proceeded in a barouche around the green to the Colleges, where he was received by the students drawn up in two lines extending to the Lyceum. Here he received the congratulations of the President and Faculty of the College, and visited the Library and Mineralogical Cabinet.— From hence he passed around the new burial ground to the residence of Professor Silliman, where he paid a short visit to the widow of the late venerable Governor Trumbull. Returning by the green, he passed the troops, who fired a *feu de joie*, and returned to the Hotel.

About three o'clock, the General took his departure, on the lower road, by East Haven, Guilford, Saybrook, and Lyme, to New London, on his way to Boston, escorted by the troops and civil authorities as far as East Haven, where he pointed out the residence of the late Rev. Mr. Street, where he had been hospitably entertained forty-five years ago, and expressing a desire to see his descendants, was received by his children and grandchildren, and other ladies and gentlemen of the town.

Here he took leave of the escort from the city, and proceeded on his journey, attended by a detachment of cavalry from Branford.

Although in New-Haven more than four hours, he was standing all the while, excepting at the breakfast, beside his short visit here. No such splendid mansion, with its brilliant furniture, was here in '78. From the portico in front, he surveyed the beautiful Green full of people, with the long line of troops, the buildings around,

and the fine foliage of the trees. A lively sensibility at once appeared. He was struck with the beauty of the scene. Such another prospect can hardly be presented in America.

The General was much gratified with his visit to the University. He did not anticipate such an establishment. He has in France been the active friend of science, and of universal instruction. So great has been his zeal for teaching every child, that the ultra Royalists have charged him with a design to corrupt all the youth of the nation by infusing republican notions.

The General thanked them for the very kind reception they gave him. He passed through this town in 1778. He was now most agreeably surprised at the great improvements since made. To see such very fine troops had given him a very particular pleasure; but above all he should always have the profoundest sense of the cordial welcome given him here. Pressing his hand on his breast, he said, he was delighted with the manner of his reception by every kind of person.

In East Haven, a great number of men, women and children had assembled to behold the General as he passed, he alighted from his carriage and shook hands with all—related several incidents of old times—pointed out the house of Mr. Street, where he had been hospitably entertained forty-five years ago, when the army under his command was encamped in that place.

At Guilford he was received with a cordial welcome. Three companies of military were paraded on the Green and saluted him with artillery and small arms. Crowds pressed around him, and among them some who remembered him in "times that tried men's souls," anxious to offer their hands. He stopped merely long enough to receive and return the gratulations of a great part of the inhabitants, and continued his journey to Killingworth; where he arrived about candle lighting, and remained about an hour receiving similar attentions from the military and citizens, and passed on to Saybrook

where he lodged. Here the inhabitants had made preparations for receiving him in the handsomest manner; and as he was expected much earlier than he arrived, the table was spread and decorated, and a feast provided in a manner suitable to the occasion. In the morning he was waited on by the inhabitants, and shown every mark of respect that gratitude could suggest, and at half past six he took his departure for New-London, and was met in the vicinity by the committee of that town at 10 o'clock, where he alighted under a salute of 24 guns from Fort Trumbull. Gen. William North, an old companion in arms, conducted him to the rooms assigned him, when he received the hands of the thousands that crowded to see him.

The citizens who wished it, were then introduced to the General, and from the cordial and polite manner in which they were received, were satisfied that the man whom they delighted to honor, was richly deserving of the respect shown him. Public service having now commenced, out of reverence for the day, and the feelings of the people with whom he dwelt, the General repaired to the Presbyterian meeting house, where the Rev. Mr. McEwen officiated, and thence to St. James' Church, where service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Judd. Afterwards, he called to pay his respects to Madam Huntington, the widow of the late Gen. Jed. Huntington, and Madam Perry, the mother of the late Commodore; when he returned to his quarters, and for about an hour devoted his time to receive the salutations of ladies and gentlemen, who called on him. At three, dinner was announced, and he was seated in a small circle of friends, among whom were Gen. Wm. North, Gen. Ebenezer Huntington, Gen. Burbeck, and Doctor John R. Watrous, who were his companions when his noble and generous mind first put forth its energies in the cause of our country. After a short sitting, in sweet and patriotic sympathy, and friendly intercourse, he arose and departed with his suite, escorted by the committees of this place and Norwich, for that city.

On the General's arrival in Norwich, a national salute was fired. The concourse of people, gathered in the different houses and along the street from the wharf bridge to the hotel, to get a view of their Nation's Guest, was immense. On his alighting at the hotel, a pertinent address from the Mayor was delivered, to which he returned an appropriate and feeling reply.

After this ceremony, hundreds, and perhaps we may add thousands, eagerly pressed forward to be presented, congratulating themselves on the pleasure they had in seeing their country's benefactor in this free and happy nation.

In the evening, the General and suite, together with the city officers and the committee of arrangements, sat down to supper. During the repast, reiterated cheers were frequently ascending from the populace in the street; to each of these bursts of enthusiasm the General arose and presented himself at the window, where the admiring multitude as often echoed it. After supper, the General and suite left for Plainfield, accompanied by the deputation and an escort of citizens. The deputation continued with him to Rhode Island line, where he was met by the committee from Providence.

As the procession left this city, a national salute was fired amid continued peals of the bells. On his arrival at Jewett City, the whole village was illuminated, as were all the houses between there and Plainfield, and also in the latter village, although they had, like ourselves, but a short notice of the General's approach.

He continued his tour, and lodged in Plainfield on Sunday night. On Monday forenoon, he entered Providence, under the discharge of artillery, and the ringing of bells, where he was welcomed by thousands.

RECEPTION AT PROVIDENCE.

Early on Monday morning, the troops and citizens were in readiness to meet the General, and the western road was lined with citizens, crowding towards the point where the reception was to take place. Every horse

and vehicle in the town appeared to be in requisition, and the windows on the streets through which the General was to pass, were thronged with females, waiting to greet the NATION'S GUEST. The Governor's Aids proceeded as far as Fish's Hotel, where they met the General, and were introduced by the committee who had attended him from Connecticut. Colonel Mallett, the senior Aid, in a short address, expressed the satisfaction they felt at the honor of the introduction, and the earnest wish of the Executive to welcome the General in his own, and in the name of the state: to which the General replied in a warm and concise manner. He was then conducted to the carriage provided for him, by the Governor's Aids, and accompanied by them, until he reached the line of the town, where the military were drawn up, and an immense concourse of citizens on foot, mounted, and in carriages, were waiting his arrival.

The following is the order of procession in which they moved.

Marshal.

Strangers and citizens mounted on horseback, two abreast.

Strangers and citizens, on foot, two abreast.

Officers and Students of Brown University, on foot, two abreast.

Second Marshal, Colonel Mumford.

Music.

Battalion of Infantry.

Cadets, Lieut. Col Greene.

Second Light Infantry Company, Capt. Meyer.

First Light Infantry Company, Captain Rathbone.

Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Babcock.

Aid. CHIEF MARSHAL, Col. Blodget Aid.

Committee of Arrangements on horseback.

Members of the Town Council in carriages.

Marshal.

Marshal.	{ GENERAL LAFAYETTE. } { In an open Carriage drawn by } { four greys. } General's family in a carriage. Society of Cincinnati in Carriages.	Marshal.

Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, in carriages.

Officers of the Government of the United States, in carriages.

Major General and suite, in uniform and mounted.

Brigadier General and aid, in uniform and mounted.

Field and staff Officers of the second brigade, in uniform and mounted.

Strangers of distinction in carriages.

Civil, Judicial, Municipal, Officers, Societies and citizens in carriages.

Marshal.

The town-council and their associates, received the General about twelve o'clock, at the line of the town, where he alighted, and was addressed in an appropriate manner by Colonel Carlisle, acting president of the council. To which address the General verbally and gracefully replied.

He was then received with military honors, and conducted to the barouche prepared for his reception, and on being seated, was greeted with a spontaneous burst of feeling from the immense concourse of spectators. The procession was then put in motion, agreeably to the order of arrangements ; and when formed, extended more than a mile. The General, uncovered, rode alone in the barouche, drawn by four white horses, bestowing through the whole march, the most complaisant smiles and greetings on all around ; shaking, most cordially, the hands of those who crowded around his carriage, and took advantage of every pause in the procession, to obtain the high honour of a grasp of the hand of Lafayette ; a circumstance which every citizen will be proud hereafter to tell his children.

The artillery, stationed on the DEXTER training ground, pealed their welcome as he passed, and the General soon entered the populous part of the town. In passing through Westminster-Street, and until he arrived at the State-House, he was welcomed by that most expressive token of affectionate interest, the waving of white hand-

kerchiefs, by the fair hands of the ladies, who crowded every building from which they could obtain a view of this distinguished personage. Many females, we observed, in the excess of their feelings, suspended this token of welcome, to gaze more intently at the object, whom they appeared alone to see in the whole procession, and many a fine eye was wet with the gush of a tear, which the rush of so many sublime and sympathetic emotions sent warm from the heart.

On arriving in front of the state house, the General alighted, and was received in a peculiarly interesting manner. The poplar avenue, leading to the building, was lined on each side with nearly two hundred misses, arrayed in white, protected by a file of soldiers on each side, and holding in their hands bunches of flowers, which (as the General proceeded up the avenue, supported by the Governor's aids,) they strewed in his path, at the same time waving their white handkerchiefs. The General afterwards expressed the peculiar and high satisfaction he took in this simple and touching arrangement.

On reaching the landing of the stairs, the General turned toward the multitude, and at the same moment the veteran Captain Stephen Olney, (who served under the General repeatedly, and was the first to force the enemy's works at Yorktown, in which he was seconded, at another point, almost simultaneously, by Lafayette) approached the General, who instantly recognized his old companion in arms, and embraced and kissed him, in the most earnest and affectionate manner. A thrill went through the whole assembly, and scarcely a dry eye was to be found among the spectators; while the shouts of the multitude, at first suppressed, and then uttered in a manner tempered by the scene, evinced the deep feeling and proud associations it had excited.

The General was then conducted to the senate chamber, where he was appropriately introduced to his excellency, the members of the committee, town council, &c.

After this ceremony, he came below, and there, in the most familiar manner, shook the hands of a number of ladies and gentlemen.—Among the rest, the venerable William Russell, now in his 85th year, was introduced to him. The General shook both the veteran's hands in a most affectionate manner, and in an annunciation, that slightly marked a foreign accent, said, he was extremely happy to take his old friend by the hand once more, as it recalled to his memory the delightful associations of his youth. Mr. Russell appeared at first scarcely to comprehend the scene, but in a moment, as if the whole had rushed upon his recollection, he exclaimed in a voice broken by age, and still more subdued by feeling, "Oh my dear Marquis, how happy I am to see you once more!—I remember well the time I served under you as a volunteer on Rhode Island!" The General was evidently touched, and on this, as on several other occasions, the tear started to his eye. He then proceeded on foot to the accommodations provided for him, and after entering the hotel, appeared on the Piazza, and was greeted in the warmest manner. For nearly two hours, he stood in his apartment, and in the most affable manner, received the congratulations of every individual who chose to be introduced to him.

After dinner, in company with the town council, &c. the General prepared to proceed on his journey.

At about half past four, the troops, (at the particular request of General Lafayette, who expressed his admiration of their discipline, and fine military appearance) were drawn up for review, in a line extending on the street toward Pawtucket. The General then proceeded on foot, and was greeted, on entering the street, with the same joyous acclamations. Supported by the arm of the Governor, he walked in front of the line of troops, stopping to shake hands with all the principal officers. On arriving at the extreme wing he halted, and his carriage was drawn up for his reception. Here the chief marshal expressed very appropriately, the gratitude of himself and his fellow citizens for the honour conferred on the

town by his presence, and assured the General, (who expressed his particular thanks to the chief marshal for his kind attentions, and his warmest and most respectful gratitude to the people for the highly gratifying testimonials of affection they had shown him,) that the obligation was entirely on the side of himself and his fellow citizens.

His Excellency also addressed the General, and assuring him of his high consideration for his character, and the peculiar satisfaction he had enjoyed in the interview, took his leave for the present, hoping to have the honor of soon paying his respects to him again. The General, with much feeling, reiterated his grateful acknowledgements to his excellency and to the citizens, and assured him he should soon embrace another opportunity to visit the town.—He also begged the Governor to convey his most respectful thanks to all who had done him so much honor. He then entered the carriage, accompanied by his excellency, Col. Bowen, and Zachariah Allen, Esq.; and amid the cheers of the populace, left the town.*

His Excellency Governor Eustis, having directed his aids with carriages to be in readiness at the boundary of the State of Massachusetts, to receive the General on his arrival at Pawtucket, he was met by them at that place about 6 of the clock, P. M. He had then nearly forty miles to ride that night, in order to redeem his pledge to be in the vicinity of Boston on Tuesday morning.

At 8 o'clock, he reached *Fuller's*, where he was met by a large battalion of troops, who saluted him. It was approaching midnight before he reached Dedham; where the most conspicuous buildings were illuminated, and a great number of ladies and citizens were introduced to him. On passing Roxbury, after 1 o'clock, he was accompanied by a numerous escort of citizens of the county, and received a salute of artillery, with rockets,

* The General, on being asked if he was not fatigued with his exertions, promptly replied, that he experienced too much *pleasure*, to find any time for fatigue.

and arrived at the residence of Governor Eustis about two o'clock. The meeting of the General and the Governor was extremely interesting. They embraced each other for some minutes ; the Governor exclaiming, "*I am the happiest man that ever lived.*"—The General thus re-deemed his pledge.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF LAFAYETTE IN BOSTON, 1784.

It may interest the reader to transcribe the particulars of the reception of General Lafayette in Boston in 1784, before we proceed to give a detailed account of his present visit. This was, on his second visit to the United States ; and it will be perceived that the affections of the people were not then less strong towards him, than at the present time.*

BOSTON, OCTOBER 18, 1784.

On Friday last, arrived in this town, the Marquis de LAFAYETTE, Major General in the late American army,

At Watertown he was met by the officers of the army, who had provided an elegant dinner on the occasion. His Excellency the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the Captain of the French frigate, the Consul of France, and several other gentlemen of distinction, were invited, but business of importance prevented the Governor and Council from attending. At this happy meeting of the Marquis with his brother officers, an honest and affectionate joy was displayed, known only perhaps to those who, in common danger and sufferings, have experienced the most exalted feelings of which human nature is capable. Mirth and felicity pervaded the whole company. After dinner, a number of patriotic toasts were drank.

* Boston Magazine, 1784.

In the afternoon, the Marquis was escorted to Boston, by the officers, the consul, the captain of the frigate, and a numerous concourse of the most respectable citizens. At Roxbury, he was received and saluted by the artillery company, commanded by Major Spooner. His entrance into town was announced by the ringing of bells, and a salute from the Boston artillery, commanded by Major Davis, who conducted him through the town into State street, in the following order, viz.

Pioneers,

The Artillery company, bearing the standards of
America and France,

Drums and Fifes,

The band of music,

Chevalier

Marquis

Major Gen.

De Caraman,

FAYETTE,

Knox,

The officers of the late American army in grand
divisions,

A large number of respectable inhabitants in carriages,
Grand divisions of officers, &c.

On passing the Liberty Stump,* three cheers were given. At the Bunch of Grapes, the Marquis alighted, and, ascended the balcony, returned his thanks very politely to the gentlemen of every order for the attention they had shewn him. The officers of the army took their leave, and the whole concluded with three hearty cheers from one of the most numerous and animated assemblies we have ever seen.

The handsome appearance of the military, the ringing of the bells, the crowded windows as he passed through the town, and the joy visible in every countenance, demonstrated the gratitude and pleasure, which the arrival of this nobleman has excited through the people of every class.

In the darkest moment of misfortune he espoused the cause of America ; his military talents, the ardor of his virtuous mind, and the nearest treasure of his heart have

* Near Boylston Market.

been devoted to our cause ; and while gratitude is accounted a virtue, the name of LAFAYETTE will be dear to every American.

On Saturday the officers of the army waited on the Marquis at his lodgings, and presented an address, and were favored with an answer emphatically expressive of the genuine nobility of LAFAYETTE.

Oct. 21. Tuesday last, being the 19th of October, a day ever memorable for the brilliant event which gave to the allied arms a favorite British General, at the head of 9000 chosen troops, and which secured peace, liberty and safety to America, was fixed on as a proper time to pay those honours to the Marquis de la Fayette, which his services, both in the field and cabinet, in times of danger, have so justly entitled him to from this country.

On the 18th inst. the two branches of the legislature passed an order, that the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, invite the Marquis de la Fayette to meet the supreme executive and the two houses of the legislature, in the senate room, on Tuesday the 19th of October, (a day always to be marked in the annals of America.)

The next day his excellency the Governor, his honour the Lieutenant Governor, and the honorable council, attended in the senate chamber, where the two houses of the legislature were assembled. At the hour prefixed, the Marquis, with his suite, was introduced by the secretary of the commonwealth, when his excellency the Governor, in behalf of the executive and legislative branches of government, congratulated him in terms of the highest respect and esteem. To which the Marquis was pleased to make a polite and elegant reply. After the congratulations were over, the Marquis, with his excellency the Governor, withdrew.

But the Marquis is too much beloved at Boston, not to meet with every testimonial of private as well as public affection and esteem. The merchants, and other gentlemen of the town, accordingly gave a dinner at Fan-euil-Hall; at which were invited and present, the Mar-

quis and all the French gentlemen in town, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Council, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and President of the Bank, the Clergy of every denomination, the Selectmen, 75 Continental officers, and a number of strangers. At 1 o'clock, the train of artillery, commanded by Major Davis, joined by a company in similar uniform from Roxbury, commanded by Major Spooner, paraded in State street, and discharged 13 cannon, which were answered by a like number at the castle, and by his most Christian Majesty's frigate *La Nymphé*. In the mean while, the gentlemen, invited to partake of the entertainment, collected at the Senate chamber, and at half past 2 o'clock, upwards of three hundred persons went in procession from the Senate chamber to Faneuil-Hall, under escort of Major Davis' artillery, and under the discharge of the cannon commanded by Major Spooner, which was planted at the bottom of State Street, and facing the procession. The elegance with which the tables were covered, and the ornaments which beautifully decorated the Hall, were peculiarly striking to every person as he entered, and reflected the highest taste on the managers. At the upper end of the hall were erected thirteen arches, which gradually lessened from the centre to the ends, and were adorned and interspersed with a great variety of flowers and verdure ; and on the arch directly over the Marquis' head, was hung, a fleur-de-lis.

The company, while at dinner, were entertained with a band of music. After dinner, the following 13 toasts were drank, viz :

1. The United States.
2. Our great Ally, his most Christian Majesty.
3. General Washington.
4. The commonwealth of Massachusetts.
5. Commerce, Agriculture, Arts and Sciences.
6. The memory of those patriots and heroes who fell in the late contest.
7. May the United States of America never lose sight of justice.
8. The Army and Navy of France.

9. Perpetual harmony and happiness to the United States and their Allies.

10. The combined forces who nobly fought in the cause of America.

11. May the temple of Janus be shut forever.

12. The rights of mankind, and universal benevolence.

13. This memorable day—SARATOGA and YORK TOWN.

At every toast, thirteen cannon were discharged in Market Square; most of the toasts were accompanied with a clapping of hands three times. When General Washington was given, a curtain behind the Marquis was instantly rent asunder, which discovered to the company his Excellency's picture, crowned with a wreath of flowers and laurels, and supported with the ensigns of France and America. The Marquis rose from his seat, and with a countenance mingled with pleasure and surprise, and a tear of friendship starting in his eye, at recognizing the features of his general (as he always styles him) repeated the clap that had been given, which instantly communicated to the whole company, and involuntarily produced a roar of applause.

As a mark of the benevolent motives that actuated the promoters of this day of festivity, it ought to be mentioned, that all the wine and fragments of provision, of every kind, which were left at the hall, were carefully collected and sent to the alms house and jail, that the hearts, even of the miserable in confinement and distress, might expand upon this joyous occasion.

Such was the reception of General Lafayette by the citizens of Boston in 1784. By comparing it with that of 1824, it will be observed that the lapse of forty years has not diminished our attachment; and that the descendants of the heroes of the revolution esteem it as one of their highest privileges, that they can "stand up and do him honor."—And who, that has one spark of gratitude alive in his bosom, could prevent its kindling into a flame, and bursting forth with all the effulgence of grate-

ful admiration, on beholding the man who was a copatriot with Washington, the political savior of our country ; on beholding the hero, who was so instrumental in emancipating an oppressed nation from the fetters of servitude and slavery. All, *all* must respond the sentiments of the juvenile hearts of Hartford—

“ *Nous vous aimons Lafayette.* ”*

ENTREE INTO BOSTON.

The annunciation of the arrival of General Lafayette at the seat of His Excellency Governor Eustis, in Roxbury, put every thing in activity in Boston ; and gave the city council time for the prompt execution of their arrangements for his hearty and cordial welcome.

A numerous cavalcade, under the direction of Lieut. Col. Amory, was formed in Common Street, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and proceeded to the residence of Governor Eustis, to escort the General to the city.

The city authorities, in carriages, preceded by the assistant city marshal,† proceeded from the City Hall, at nine of the clock. At ten minutes before eleven, they met the General at the border of Roxbury, where the Mayor of the city, the Hon. Mr. Quincy, welcomed him by the following address :—

“ *Sir,*—The citizens of Boston welcome you, on your return to the United States ; mindful of your early zeal in the cause of American independence, grateful for your distinguished share in the perils and glories of its achievement. When urged by a generous sympathy, you first landed on these shores, you found a people engaged in an arduous and eventful struggle for liberty, with apparently inadequate means, and amidst dubious omens. After the lapse of nearly half a century, you find the same people prosperous beyond all hope, and all precedent ; their lib-

* Allusion is here made to the poetical address of the children of Hartford, Connecticut, to the General. They were decorated with ribbons, bearing the inscription above quoted, “ *nous vous aimons Lafayette.* ”

† Capt. John Roulstone.

erty secure ; sitting in its strength ; without fear and without reproach.

In your youth, you joined the standard of three millions of people, raised in an unequal and uncertain conflict. In your advanced age, you return, and are met by ten millions of people, their descendants, whose hearts throng hither to greet your approach, and to rejoice in it.

This is not the movement of a turbulent populace, excited by the fresh laurels of some recent conqueror. It is a grave, moral, intellectual impulse.

A whole people, in the enjoyment of freedom, as perfect as the condition of our nature permits, recur with gratitude, increasing with the daily increasing sense of their blessings, to the memory of those, who, by their labors, and in their blood, laid the foundation of our liberties.

Your name, Sir,—the name of LAFAYETTE; is associated with the most perilous, and most glorious periods of our Revolution : with the imperishable names of WASHINGTON, and of that numerous host of heroes which adorn the proudest archives of American history, and are engraven in indelible traces on the hearts of the whole American people.

Accept then, Sir, in the sincere spirit in which it is offered, this simple tribute to your virtues.

Again, Sir, the citizens of Boston bid you welcome to the cradle of American independence, and to scenes consecrated with the blood shed by the earliest martyrs in its cause."

ANSWER OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

" *To the Mayor and People of Boston—*

The emotions of love and gratitude which I have been accustomed to feel on my entering this city, have ever mingled with a sense of religious reverence for the cradle of American, and, let us hope, it will be hereafter said, of universal liberty.

What must be, Sir, my feelings at the blessed moment, when, after so long an absence, I find myself again surrounded by the good citizens of Boston ; where I am so

affectionately, so honorably welcomed, not only by my old friends, but by several successive generations. Where I can witness the prosperity, the immense improvements, that have been the just reward of a noble struggle, virtuous morals, and truly republican institutions.

I beg of you Mr. Mayor, gentlemen of the City Council, and all of you, beloved citizens of Boston, to accept the respectful and warm thanks of a heart, which has for nearly half a century, been particularly devoted to your illustrious city."

The procession was then formed. The following is an outline of the order :

Three Marshals.

A corps of Light Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Isaac Davis.

A regiment of Light Infantry, composed of the Boston Fusiliers, Boston Light Infantry, Winslow Blues,

Washington Infantry, New England Guards,

Rangers and City Guards, commanded by

Captain John S. Tyler, acting as

Colonel ; Capt. John R. Brad-

ford, as Lieut. Colonel ;

and Captain Joseph

N. Howe, Jun.

as Major.

A full band of music, consisting of thirty two performers.

Chief Marshal Harris.

Marshal Brooks.

Marshal Sargent.

Members of the City Council in carriages.

Committee of Arrangements in carriages, viz :—

Alderman Odiorne, Benjamin, and Eddy,

Messrs. Russell, Curtis, E. Williams, T.

Page, Washburn, Davis, and Coolidge.

The President of the Common Council, and Alderman Baxter, in a barouche.

Marshal Roulstone.

Marshal.	<p>GEN. LAFAYETTE,</p> <p>{ In a barouche, drawn by four beautiful white horses, ac- companied by the Mayor. }</p>	Marshal.
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Marshal. { Mr. G. W. LAFAYETTE, M.
 { Le Vasseur, and Colonel
 { Colden, of New York. } Marshal.

Society of Cincinnati,

In ten carriages, one containing the Hon. John Brooks,
 President of the Society,
 and other officers.

Strangers of distinction in carriages.

Two Marshals.

Field and staff officers of the first division of Militia.

Two Marshals.

The mounted Cavalcade, composed of the carters,
 Woodwharfingers, and citizens.

Two Marshals.

In this order the procession entered the city, and proceeded through Washington, Milk, Broad, State, Court, and Common streets, to Boylston street.

An arch was thrown across Washington street, above South Boston bridge, near the spot where, when Lafayette left the town in 1787, were the remains of a breast-work erected during the Revolutionary war. At each side of the arch was planted a tree of oak, and another of pine, about twenty feet in height, and the pillars were tastefully wreathed with evergreens and flowers. The arch itself was decorated with American flags and evergreens, and from its centre, a scroll was suspended, bearing the following inscription :—

WELCOME LAFAYETTE.

The Fathers in Glory shall sleep,
 That gather'd with thee to the fight,
 But the sons will eternally keep
 The tablet of gratitude bright.

We bow not the neck,
 And we bend not the knee,
 But our hearts, LAFAYETTE,
 We surrender to thee.

Another arch was erected across Washington street, by the Boylston Market, on the spot once shaded by the "Liberty Tree," which was elegantly decorated with oakengarlands, so arranged as to form a beautiful border on each side of the arch. The space not covered

with these leaves of oak, was about two feet broad, and contained the motto, "Washington and Lafayette" in large capitals, extending from one end of the arch to the other. Underneath was the motto, "a Republic not ungrateful."

At several places lines were extended across the street, decorated with flags and forming handsome festoons.

The General and the City authorities passed through the Common, on which were placed, extending the whole length of it, in two lines, the pupils of the Public Schools, the misses principally dressed in white, and the lads in blue coats and white underclothes, each bearing a portrait of Fayette on their breasts, stamped on ribbons.— They exceeded twenty five hundred in number. On passing the line, a beautiful little girl about six years old, stepped forth, and begged leave to address the General. She was handed to the Mayor, and by him to the General, who saluted her. She then delivered a short address, took a wreath of flowers from her head, and put it on his own. The General made her a very affectionate reply, and placed the wreath in his carriage.

The following are the lines presented, entwined in a wreath of flowers.

An infant hand presents these blushing flowers,
Glowing and pure as childhood's artless hours,
When roses bloom and buds of promise smile,
Repaying with their charms the culturer's toil.

Oh ! take them, FATHER, they were cull'd for you ;

(Still bright with warm *affection's* sacred dew ;)

Oh ! let them live in thy benignant smile,

And o'er thy brow of glory bloom awhile,

'Twin'd with a laurel fame on thee bestow'd,

When thy young heart with patriot ardor glow'd.

Self-exiled from the charms of wealth and love,

And home and friends, thou didst our *champion* prove,

And, by the side of glorious WASHINGTON,

Didst make our grateful country all *thine own*.

Go, fragile offering, speak the ardent joy

Our bosoms feel, which time can ne'er destroy !

All the streets, through which the procession passed, were tastefully dressed with the national flags of the

United States and France. On one of the flags in Broad street, was the following :—

WELCOME ILLUSTRIOUS CHIEF.

Receive the pledges of thy children, to sustain with fidelity the principles that first associated LAFAYETTE with the destinies of America.

NATURAL RIGHTS.

YORKTOWN AND MONMOUTH.

On his arrival at the head of the mall, the military formed a line in Park street, and stood with presented arms, while the General passed in review before them to the front gate of the State house, where he alighted, and was conducted to the Senate chamber. Here he was received by his Excellency the Governor and the Executive council, as the guest of the commonwealth. The Governor then communicated to him the felicitations and welcome of the state, in the following address :—

SIR, OUR FRIEND,—In the name of the government, and in behalf of the citizens of Massachusetts, I have the honour to greet you with a cordial, an affectionate welcome.

We thank God that he has been pleased to preserve you through the scenes of peril and of suffering, which have distinguished your patriotic and eventful life, and that we are indulged with this occasion of renewing to you, our grateful acknowledgments for the important services which you have rendered to our common country.

In the last surviving Major General of the American Revolutionary army, we recognize a benefactor and friend from a distant and gallant nation ; who, inspired by a love of liberty, subjected himself in his youth to the toils and hazards of a military life, in support of our rights. Under our illustrious Washington, you were instrumental in establishing the liberties of our country, while your gallantry in the field secured to yourself an imperishable renown.

With the enjoyment of the blessings of independence, we shall never cease to associate the name of Lafayette, and our prayer to heaven will be for his health and prosperity.

General Lafayette's REPLY.

"*Sir*,—When, in the name of the people and government of this state, your excellency is pleased so kindly to welcome an American veteran, I am proud to share the honors and enjoyments of such a reception, with my revolutionary companions and brother soldiers.—*Sir*, I am delighted with what I see ; I am oppressed with what I feel ; but I depend upon you as an old friend, to do justice to my sentiments."

Having been introduced to the members of the city government, he was conducted, by the Mayor and committee of arrangements, to the residence prepared for him at the corner of Beacon and Park streets.

It would be impossible to convey any correct idea of the splendor and excitement connected with these transactions. The General rode uncovered, bowing to the enraptured throngs, who, at short intervals, greeted him with loud and joyous acclamations. The ladies, thousands of whom appeared to witness the scene, waved their white handkerchiefs, as he passed, in token of pleasure and approbation. The windows of the new stone buildings at the head of State street, the windows and terraces of Collonade row, and of the houses north of St. Paul's Church, exhibited assemblages of beauty, taste, and fashion, fully equal to any specimens that other occasions have produced.

The City council, with their honored guest, the Mayor, and a deputation from the City council of New York; Hon. Messrs. Webster and Lloyd, Governor Eustis, Hon. J. Brooks, and a number of others, dined together at the Exchange Coffee House. Among other toasts were the following :—

By General LAFAYETTE.—The City of Boston, the *cradle of liberty*.—May Faneuil Hall ever stand a monument to teach the world, that resistance to oppression is

a duty, and will, under true republican institutions, become a blessing.

By Gov. Brooks.—The present joyous occasion, and its interesting associations with the American Revolution.

In the evening, the General visited Mrs. Scott, relict of the deceased Governor Hancock, whose hospitality and esteem, the General had often experienced in “the times which tried men’s souls.” The interview must have been peculiarly interesting.

On Wednesday, the General attended commencement at Harvard University. He left Boston, in company with the supreme executive, (escorted by a company of dragoons,) the committee of arrangements, the deputation from New York, and other distinguished citizens, in carriages. The streets and road to Cambridge, were appropriately dressed on the occasion. On his arrival he was conducted to the public room, where were assembled the literati of this and other states, the board of overseers of the University, the Ex-Governors of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and many of the distinguished citizens, whose names have been frequently announced, and who renewed their congratulations. The usual procession to the meeting house took place, the General walking with the Governor. It is hardly necessary to repeat, that on his landing at the colleges, his arrival near the meeting house, and his entrance therein, he was greeted with ardent and enthusiastic acclamations. The galleries, and most of the seats of the house, were literally filled with beauty and fashion, and, on his entrance, the ladies rose, and, while others cheered, waved their handkerchiefs, in token of their sensibility. These proceedings necessarily delayed the exercises, which were not finished till nearly five o’clock.

As Lafayette passed the house of the late John Hancock, the Mayor said to him, “there sits the widow of your deceased friend.” He immediately caught her eye, and, in the most enthusiastic manner, pressed his hand upon his heart. She burst into tears, and exclaimed, ‘*I have now lived long enough.*’

As an instance of the kind feelings which prevailed on Tuesday last, it may not be unworthy of remark, that the deputy sheriffs shut their offices, and participated in the hilarity of the occasion. One of them placed upon his door the following distich :—

“ Arrests in *civil* suits, postpon’d—*to-day* ;
Sacred to freedom, and to freedom’s friend.”

The following is the address of President Kirkland, on meeting the General in Cambridge :—

“ We bid you welcome, General LAFAYETTE, to the most ancient of the seminaries of our land. The overseers and fellows of the University, the professors and other officers, the candidates for the academic honors of this day, and the students, tender you their respectful, their affectionate salutations. We greet you with peculiar pleasure, at this literary festival, gratified that you regard the occasion with interest, and espouse the attachment, which, as members of a republic, we cannot fail to cherish to the cause of learning and education.

As a man sustaining his part through various scenes, prosperous and adverse, of an eventful life, your character and course, marked by moral dignity, have challenged particular respect and sympathy. As the patron, the champion and benefactor of America, you have a relation to us, by which we call you our own, and join gratitude and affection to exalt esteem. The early and costly pledges you gave of devotion to the principles and spirit of our institutions, your adoption of our perilous and uncertain contest for national existence, your friendship in the hour of our greatest need, have associated your name in the minds and hearts of Americans, with the dearest and most affecting recollections. The fathers teach their children, the instructors their pupils, to hold you in love and honor : and the history of these states takes charge of your claims to the grateful remembrance of all future generations.

It is a pleasing reflection attending the progress of these communities, that it justifies our friends and supporters ; and that the predilections and hopes in our favor, which you indulged in the ardor of youth, have been followed by good auspices till your advanced age.—

We are, indeed, happy in presenting you the fruit of your toils and dangers, in the kindly operation of the causes, which you did so much to call into action, and we rejoice in every demonstration we are able to give, that your care for us has not been vain. Knowing how you feel yourself to have a property in our welfare, and sensible of the enjoyment accruing to your generous spirit from our prosperity, we find in these considerations new motives to maintain liberty with ardor; and in the exercise of our functions feel bound to endeavour to send out from our care, enlightened and virtuous men, employing their influence to secure to their country the advantages, and prevent and remedy the evils attending the wide diffusion among a people of political power.

Accept our wishes and prayers for your health and happiness. May the Invisible Hand, which has been your safeguard thus far, continue its protecting care.—May the Supreme Disposer, the Witness and Judge of character and conduct, having appointed you a long and tranquil evening of days, receive you to the final and glorious reward of the faithful in a perfect state.

To this address the General made, in substance, the following reply, which he concluded with a Latin quotation, not distinctly understood.

It is with real pleasure, sir, that I find myself again at this University, which I visited for the first time more than forty years ago. The great improvements which have been made here during the interval, are striking evidences of the tendency of liberal political institutions, to promote the progress of civilization and learning. I beg you to accept my warmest thanks for your kind expression of personal civility to myself, and my best wishes for the continued prosperity of the valuable establishment over which you preside.

A procession was then formed and moved in regular order to the meeting house. The general was accompanied by the arm of the Governor and on his entrance into the meeting house, the applause was loud and enthusiastic, and during the whole of the exercises, whenever any allusion was made to him or his history,

the deepest feeling was evinced. At a late hour the exercises finished, when he repaired to Commons hall, and partook of the dinner provided for the occasion.

In the evening, the General returned to his residence in Boston, amid the plaudits of the citizens who surrounded him on his return.

Address of Judge Fay to Gen. Lafayette, in behalf of the citizens of Cambridge, on the 25th ult.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.—The citizens of Cambridge present themselves before you, to greet your arrival in their country with an affectionate welcome, and to offer the simple homage of grateful hearts to the early and constant friend of American liberty—the steady and uniform assertor of the rights of man. They desire to make known to you the profound sentiments of gratitude and admiration, with which their bosoms are inspired by the recollection of the generous and distinguished services rendered by you to the United States in their struggle for national existence. In that struggle, you made a voluntary offering of your life and fortune on the altar of civil liberty! In so doing, you sought no rewards but in the conscious magnanimity of the act and in the lasting gratitude of a whole people. Those rewards you have, Sir, and long, long may you enjoy them.

Permit us to remind you, Sir, that on this spot was assembled the first army of our revolution; that here, WASHINGTON first assumed the command of that army, and entered upon the momentous contest, which terminated in our national independence—that independence, which your own disinterested and noble efforts contributed so essentially to achieve.

To you, General, the friend and companion in arms of our beloved Washington—the benefactor of our country; the soldier of liberty—to you the citizens of Cambridge again tender their heartfelt welcomes, and pray you to accept their fervent wishes, that all of your future days may be full of happiness and honors.

To which the General made an affectionate reply.

The following is the address to General Lafayette, by the Massachusetts Society of Cincinnati.

Sir,—The Society of Cincinnati, of the state of Massachusetts, seize the earliest moment after your arrival in this city, of extending to you the hand of friendship and affection.

We offer you our most cordial congratulations on your safe arrival again after the lapse of forty years on the shores of our favored country, once the theatre of our united toils, privations and combats with a powerful foe, but now the peaceful domain of a great, a free and independent people.

We hail you, *Sir*, in unison with the millions of our fellow citizens, most respectfully hail you as a statesman, as a philanthropist, and as the early, inflexible, and devoted friend, not only of our beloved country, but of the sacred principles of civil liberty and human rights.

But we greet you under more tender and hallowed associations, in the endearing relation of a brother soldier, who, in the ardor of youth, commenced in the field with us your career of glory in the holy cause of liberty and American independence.

But here recollections crowd upon our minds too powerful for utterance. Words would but mock the deep emotions of our hearts, should we attempt to express them, in contemplating the character, attributes, and services of the parental chief under whose auspices we trod together the field of honor.

To the profound veneration and love for his memory that penetrates your bosom, we refer you as to a transcript of our own.

It would be vain to imagine the joy that would swell the great mind of Washington, were he still living, to recognize, with our nation, the generous disinterestedness, the glowing ardour, the personal sacrifices, and the gallant achievements of his much loved Fayette.

But it is equally vain to endeavor, on this occasion, to exclude such interesting reflections from the mind, or to deny it the melancholy pleasure of lingering on the

solemn reality, that not a single individual, of the general staff of the army of the American revolution, now survives to participate in the joy that your presence in the United States has awakened.

To us, it is peculiarly grateful, that you are permitted, after the lapse of so long a period, to witness the consummation of the principles of our revolution.

You will perceive, Sir, that the hopes and predictions of the wise and good men who were your particular associates in the arduous struggle, have been fulfilled and surpassed.

You will behold a great people, united in their principles of jurisprudence, connected together by the strong ties of mutual interests, and happy under the fostering influence of a free and energetic government.

You will therefore, allow us to reiterate our felicitations on your safe arrival among us, and to welcome you once more to the good land which youthful valor contributed to elevate and distinguish.

May your future life be as tranquil and happy, as your past has been useful, uniform, and glorious !”

To this address, the General made the following reply :

“ Amidst the inexpressible enjoyments which press upon my heart, I could not but feel particularly eager and happy to meet my beloved brothers in arms. Many, many, I call in vain, and, at the head of them, our matchless paternal chief, whose love to an adopted son, I am proud to say, you have long witnessed. But, while we mourn together, for those we have lost, while I find a consolation in the sight of their relations and friends, it is to me a delightful gratification, to recognize my surviving companions of our revolutionary army, that army so brave, so virtuous, so united by mutual confidence and affection. That we have been the faithful soldiers of independence, freedom, and equality, those three essential requisites of national and personal dignity and happiness ; that we have lived to see those sacred principles secured to this vast republic, and cherished elsewhere by all generous minds, shall be the pride of our

life, the boast of our children, the comfort of our last moments. Receive, my dear brother soldiers, the grateful thanks, and constant love, of your old companion and friend."

On Thursday, the General was waited on by deputations from Newport, Brown University, (inviting him to attend commencement), Lynn, &c. by the government of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, (to invite him to a public collation); and by others. He afterwards repaired to the doric hall of the State house, where nearly two thousand citizens, of all professions, ages, and conditions, were presented to him, with each of whom he affectionately shook hands. Several ladies of distinction were among the number. Several of the humble, but interesting heroes of the Revolution, took this occasion to welcome their good old General. Numerous incidents in this scene brought tears from many manly eyes.—One decrepid veteran, on crutches, was recognized by the General as a companion in arms at the memorable onset at Yorktown. Others were recalled to recollection, by events at Monmouth, at Brandywine, West Point, Saratoga, and other places. Others, as belonging to the light army, which "the Marquis" commanded in 1780, 81, &c. The hands of all these he seized with the most affectionate cordiality, frequently repeating, "*O! my brave light infantry!*" "*My gallant soldiers!*" "*Excellent troops,*" &c. One inquired, "Is my old colonel, GIMAT, alive?" "*Alas, no,*" replied the General. Another,* introduced himself, as one of the only two survivors of the 2d regiment of light dragoons, of the army; when the General remarked, that he was happy in seeing so respectable a relict of that fine corps alive. Numerous other incidents of the kind occurred.

The pen of a STERNE alone could do justice to their merit. Several of the veterans, who kissed the hands of their General, were so absorbed by their feelings, that their tongues refused their offices; and as they passed

* Capt. H. Purkett.

silently on, the big round tear stood trembling in eyes which never winked amidst the rage and carnage of the battle ground.

We cannot omit one other incident, evincive of the genuine republicanism of our distinguished guest.—At a humble distance, and alone, an old and venerable black man, (named *John Harrison*,) approached the General, bowed, and expressed his wish to embrace the hand of the friend of human kind ; and whom he had the honor, he said, to wait upon, when he resided at the house of Mr. Breck, in Boston. The General instantly accepted his hand ; and to the pious aspiration of the descendant of Africa, "*that God would long continue him happy in this world, and bless him in a world to come,*" returned thanks for his kind wishes. This incident occasioned very rapturous plaudits from all the numerous spectators of it. The venerable JOHN KNEELAND, Esq. of Andover, in presenting his hand, offered up ascriptions of praise to Heaven, for the preservation of a life so dear to the friends of liberty in both hemispheres.

At noon, General LAFAYETTE left again for Cambridge, to attend the exercises of the *Phi Beta Kappa* Society ; where he again received renewed tokens of respect and attention. He appeared much pleased ; and spoke in high terms of the exercises, which were an address to "*Liberty*," by the Rev. HENRY WARE, and an oration "on the motives to intellectual exertion in this country," by the Rev. Professor EVERETT.

On Friday, the General visited Charlestown, accompanied by Gov. Eustis, the late Gov. Brooks, the revolutionary worthies of the New York deputation, and the Mayor and committee of arrangements. They passed, in carriages, through Hanover, and Lynn streets, over Charles River bridge to Charlestown. The north part of the city was appropriately dressed with colors, and adorned by civic arches.

A cavalcade of citizens took up the escort of the procession at the mill bridge, and conducted it, to the line between Suffolk and Middlesex. Here the General was

met by Col. Jaques, chief marshal, and his aids, who conducted him to the Committee of arrangements of the citizens of Charlestown, on the square, where a procession was formed in the following order :

TWO MARSHALS.

A regiment of light infantry composed of a battalion from Charlestown and another battalion composed of companies from Cambridge, W. Cambridge, and Waltham, and a battalion of artillery, the whole commanded by Col. Gay, of the first regiment.

Musick.

A marshal.

Committee of arrangement in carriages.

Chief marshal.

Marshal.	{	General LAFAYETTE,	}	Marshal,
		and		
		the General's family.		

Governor Eustis and suite.

Maj. Gen. Dearborn.

Governor Brooks, and the executive council of the state.

Chief Justice Parker, and other state officers.

The Mayor and committee of arrangements of the city of Boston.

Deputations from New York, Newport and other cities.

Officers of the Army and Navy.

Brigadier General Dearborn, Adjutant General Sumner, and officers of the militia.

Strangers of eminence.

Town officers.

The north Boston cavalcade.

Citizens.

This procession moved through Salem and High streets, to the monument of Warren, on Breed's (commonly called Bunker's) hill, where the whole alighted, and the military formed in line. Assembled around the

monument, Dr. A. R. Thompson, of the committee of arrangements, delivered the following address :—

SIR,—In behalf of the inhabitants of Charlestown, the committee of arrangements present their respectful salutations to Gen. Lafayette, and bid him a cordial welcome to this town. This joyful occasion revives high national feelings and recollections, and touches the springs of gratitude, by reminding us of that interesting period of our history, which gave to our country a gallant Hero, and to the rights of mankind, a steadfast champion.—While we participate in the thrill of delight which every where hails the visit of our illustrious friend, we cannot suppress the peculiar emotion of our hearts on receiving you, Sir, on the memorable heights of *Bunker*. On this holy ground, immortalized by the dead, and sacred to the manes of revolutionary heroes :—over these heights, liberty once moved in blood and tears ; her chariot on wheels of fire. Now she comes in her car of peace and glory ; drawn by the affections of a happy people, to crown on these same heights, with civic honors, a favorite Son, whose early strength was given to her sacred struggles, and whose riper years are now permitted to behold the splendor of her triumphs. In the fulness of our hearts we give thanks to Almighty God, who has guided and guarded your high career of peril and renown.

Permit us, beloved General, again to welcome you to our borders ; to express our ardent hopes, that your valuable life may be prolonged to the utmost limits of earthly happiness ; that the land which has been enriched with the dew of your youth, may be honored as the asylum of your old age ; that the country which now blends your fame with the mild lustre of Washington, may henceforth hail you as a citizen of Washington's country ; and that, during the residue of your years, you may live amidst the attentions, as you will forever live in the hearts of a grateful and admiring people.

To this address, Lafayette immediately returned the following reply.

“With profound reverence, Sir, I tread this holy

ground, where the blood of American patriots ; the blood of Warren and his companions, early and gloriously spilled—aroused the energy of three millions, and secured the happiness of ten millions, and of many other millions of men in times to come. That blood has called both American continents to republican independence, and has awakened the nations of Europe to a sense, and, in future, I trust, to the practice, of *their* rights. Such have been the effects of a resistance to oppression, which was, by many pretended wise men of the times, called rashness ; while it was duty, virtue ; and has been a signal for the emancipation of mankind.

I beg you, Sir, and the Magistrates and the citizens of Charlestown, to except the homage of gratitude for your kind welcome, and of those sentiments of affection and respect, which, for so many years I have cherished toward their town.”

This reply was responded by reiterated huzzas, and salutes from the artillery.

The General then passed the two battalions in review, with Gov. Eustis and Major Generals Brooks and Dearborn, and received their marching salutes. All the troops were decorated with the Lafayette badges. After the review, Gov. Brooks, President of the Bunker Hill monument association, introduced a deputation of the board of Directors to the General. On being informed that it was intended to commemorate the *fiftieth* anniversary* of Bunker hill battle in a manner worthy of the great event, the General was pleased to say, that if he should be in the United States, it would be his earnest desire to be present, and to manifest the sentiments which he should feel on that interesting occasion. The design of the institution having been previously explained to him, the General desired to be numbered among the subscribers ; and at the request of the corporation his name stands at the head of the subscription list. The General, and the part of the procession in carriages, then proceeded to Bunker's hill, where after salutations and introductions,

*In June 1825.

the whole partook of a sumptuous repast, provided under a marquee pitched on one of the highest points of the hill.

The streets of Charlestown were very elegantly dressed with banners, and crossed with civic arches—one bore wreaths of laurel dressed with flowers,—and another, an inscription:—“*Welcome—To our Hearts, and our Homes.*” On the Main street was a beautiful display of the misses and youths of the several schools.—The bells rung merry peals; frequent salutes were fired; and the ladies filled the windows of the houses, and joined in the welcome of their country’s friend.

VISIT TO THE NAVY YARD.

The General with the procession from Boston, joined by the Charlestown committee of arrangements, then proceeded to the United States Navy-yard, where the whole alighted, and the General was received by Commodore Bainbridge.

A fine body of Marines, under Major Wainwright, saluted him on his entrance; followed by a national salute from the water battery of the yard. The General after being introduced to the officers of the station, conducted by the Commodore, visited the warehouses, lofts, ship-houses, ships in ordinary, and appendages of this splendid and spacious establishment. He appeared much gratified with their excellent order and neatness. He was then taken in a barge, on board the *Columbus* ship of the line, (followed by the company in other barges) and was received by another national salute from her lower deck guns. This superb man of war was fully dressed in the flags of all the maritime nations, and made a delightful appearance. Her roof was manned by seamen, as was the entire roof of the extensive ship-house of the new man of war on the stocks. The flags of the United States were displayed from various staffs; and at the entrance of the yard were three arches formed of colours and evergreens, bearing these inscriptions.—“*October 19th, 1781.*”—“*WASHINGTON.*” “*LAFAYETTE.*” The vessels in the vicinity also displayed their

colours. The General then proceeded to the Commodore's residence, was again saluted on leaving the yard, and there introduced to the ladies of the Commodore and other officers, and partook, with the company, of a sumptuous collation. He afterwards visited Major Wainwright's quarters. Wherever he appeared he was received with cheers and salutations.

On his return to Boston, he paid a visit to Faneuil-hall. On entering he said, "*This is indeed the cradle of American independence.*" He afterwards visited the excellent armories over the hall.

He then took carriage for South Boston, accompanied by Gov. Eustis, Gov. Brooks, the Mayor, and others; stopping to view the spot near Boylston Market, where once grew "*Liberty Tree*," so famous in our annals from 1760 to 1776. After passing South Boston, he visited the New-England guards, who were on camp duty at Savin Hill, in Dorchester, and witnessed their skill at target firing; from whence he proceeded to the residence of Gov. Eustis to dine.

In the target firing, General Lafayette, and the Governor honored the company, by firing each a gun with his own hand. The General's shot was a very successful one, and struck the target a little above the centre. The members of the company and many of the guests were introduced to General Lafayette in the marquee, where a collation of fruit and wine was prepared for the guests.

On Saturday, numerous deputations, and revolutionary characters, called on the General at his quarters. One of the latter exhibited the firearm, by a discharge of which the first British regular, killed in the war of the revolution, was shot at Concord bridge, on the memorable 19th April, 1775. The event is recorded in the annals of that day. Satisfactory evidence was given, that the ball which did the first execution on the British advance guard, was fired from this gun. The General appeared much pleased at seeing this relic, and suggested the expediency of perpetuating its identity, by inserting a plate on the stock, with an inscription, containing the

particulars of the event. It belonged to Capt. Buttrick, and was presented by one of his descendants, who promised to execute the suggestion of the General; and remarked, that the gun should be transmitted to the latest posterity of the original owner.

The General then repaired to the State house, and received the felicitations of the citizens of both sexes, who during two hours, presented themselves in continued succession. One of the revolutionary worthies, holding in his hand a number of old continental bills, thus addressed the Guest :—“*Here, General, are some of our old Friends, who helped us to carry on the war.*” Among the presentations was an interesting Greek youth, from Scio, named Pandies Rali, whose father was one of the first martyrs in the present eventful struggle of the Greek patriots, being one of the hostages executed at Constantinople. This lad, with his mother and family, fled from the sack of Scio, and he is now receiving an education under the care of our foreign missionary society. He was noticed with much affection by the General.

In the afternoon of Saturday, he visited Medford accompanied by the Mayor.

It was at a very late hour, that the citizens of Medford ascertained that the town would be honored with his presence; but their preparations to welcome him were appropriate and elegant. The houses to the westward of the Governor's residence, and the meeting house, were filled with ladies,—the scholars were formed in line on the street, filled with citizens, the bell rung a peal, a salute of artillery was fired, and several arches were thrown across the road, decorated with wreaths of flowers and flags. One of the arches bore this inscription.

“WELCOME

TO OUR HILLS AND BROOKS.”

Under this arch the selectmen of the town, were assembled :—when Turell Tufts, Esq. their chairman, delivered to him the following address :

General Lafayette.—The selectmen of Medford, as the representatives of the town, deem it a grateful and honorable part of their duty to bid you welcome.

They are proud, Sir, that Medford is the birth place of one of your companions in arms. A man, who, by his bravery in the field, his patriotism and civic virtues, contributed to acquire as much glory to our country, as honor to himself.

We rejoice, Sir, that you both live to meet again, and to enjoy together the consolations fairly derived from your virtuous and heroic deeds.

The minds of our countrymen traced your course with anxious solicitude, through the French revolution, from your first success in the cause of liberty, until the spirit of oppression confined you to a dungeon; and their hearts were gladdened, when, by the influence of our great and good WASHINGTON, their friend was at last set free. In the rich harvest you are now gathering of the expressions of esteem and gratitude of this numerous people, whose freedom and happiness your exertions so essentially contributed to establish, we hope you will find some compensation for all your trials, sacrifices and suffering—and we feel much complacency that, in this respect, you have gained so complete a triumph over the monarchs of the world.

Again, Sir, we bid you a most cordial welcome! and hope the testimonials of approbation, you are receiving from every heart and every tongue, will forever remain an instructive lesson to mankind, that patriots who endure faithfully to the end, shall not lose their reward.

The following is the substance of the General's reply.

SIR—I am most happy, in visiting the town of my old brother soldier and friend, General Brooks, to be received with so kind a welcome. You speak of some compensation! compensation, Sir,—the smallest part of the delight which I have experienced, would more than repay me for all sufferings, past, or to come.

I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for this cheering welcome.

This welcome was repeated by the acclamations of the assembled citizens, and renewed on his landing at the Governor's residence. The civic arches and decorations were honorable to the zeal and good feelings of the citizens, and to the taste of the ladies of Medford, who took a lively interest in this spontaneous tribute of gratitude.

On Sunday he attended public worship at the meeting-house in Brattle square. A discourse appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Palfrey.* He dined with the ex-president, Adams, at Quincy. On his way he was greeted by the citizens of Dorchester, Milton and Quincy, and on his return, visited Dr. Holbrook at Milton.

On Monday, he attended the grand military parade, which took place on the Boston common, agreeably to the order issued by the commander in chief.—It is believed this was the most brilliant military spectacle ever exhibited in Boston. About 6,500 soldiers were under arms.

General Lafayette, and the other guests invited, by the commander in chief, were escorted from the state house to the place of review on the common, at 12 o'clock, by the independent cadets, under Lt. Col. T. C. Amory. On approaching the lines, General Lafayette received the guard honors due to the highest military rank, and was there received by Major General Crane, commanding the division, and by him conducted to the governor's marquee. He was welcomed by the unanimous shouts and acclamations of the whole body of troops, at ordered arms. At 1 o'clock, he advanced on foot to the front of General Appleton's brigade, and received its standing salute, and immediately afterwards the salute of General Lyman's brigade. The whole division then paid the marching salute.

*Several of the Boston clergymen delivered discourses appropriate to the occasion. The text of the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, was Prov. xxvii. 10th. "Thine own friend and thy father's friend forsake not."

At two o'clock, the commander in chief, with invited guests, to the number of about one thousand, among whom were the officers of General Appleton's brigade, assembled at the marquee, near the old fort, west of the great tree, and sat down to a collation. This was the largest number that were ever seated at a single dinner table, in this city.*

After the collation, General Appleton manœuvred his brigade for an hour, and the Boston brigade was then manœuvred by General Lyman.

The day was unusually fine, and no accident occurred, to cast a gloom over its festivity. General Lafayette expressed himself in terms of unqualified admiration at the excellence of our militia. The common presented the appearance of an encampment. Besides the marquee erected for the commander in chief, and his guests, there were, perhaps, over two hundred tents for the accommodation of the troops.

The concourse of spectators was very great ; greater than at any military parade. The windows of the houses, in the vicinity of the common, were filled with fashionable and elegant females. The streets around the common, affording a view of the parade, were actually thronged with people on foot, and with carriages. Between five and six o'clock, the commander in chief, Lafayette, and the guests, were escorted by the independent cadets, from the common to General Lafayette's lodgings. His progress from the common, to his lodgings, was accompanied with the cheers of the troops, and of the assembled spectators. After his entrance to his lodgings, he appeared at the windows, accompanied by the Governor, when he was again loudly and repeatedly cheered. He had, on this occasion, a fine sample of a Boston MOB : a collection of INTELLIGENT, RATIONAL, and INDEPENDENT FREEMEN, publicly testifying their gratitude to a national benefactor.

In the evening, he received, at his own lodgings, the visits of the ladies of the city, of whom a large number

* 1400 plates were set. It is thought about 1200 persons dined.

honored him with their company.* The dining marquee, on the common, was brilliantly illuminated. It made a very beautiful and splendid appearance. A house on the neck, was also illuminated, with very good effect.

During the visit of the General at Boston, a meeting of the citizens of Portland, convened by order of the constituted authorities, was held for the purpose of taking the sense of its citizens, in relation to the propriety of presenting an invitation to the General to visit that town, on his present excursion to Boston. At this meeting, it was unanimously agreed, to extend an invitation to him; a committee of arrangements was chosen, and the letter of invitation forwarded; to which the General was pleased to make the following reply.

“ Boston, August 27, 1824.

“ *Sir*—When I had the heartfelt gratification to embark on this happy visit to the United States, I anticipated the pleasure to pay my respects to the citizens of the state of Maine, and the town of Portland. That intention could not but be confirmed by the kind and flattering invitation, you have been pleased to transmit. I much regret, that previous engagements, and the propriety not to defer, for a long time, my journey towards the seat of government, at Washington city, make it impossible for me, at this moment, to indulge my eager desire to visit the town of Portland. But, on my return to this part of the union, and most certainly before I leave the American shore, I shall have the honour, personally, to offer to the citizens of Portland, the tribute of my respect and gratitude.

Be pleased, Sir, to accept my respectful acknowledgments and regard,

(Signed)

LAFAYETTE.

ISAAC ADAMS, Esq. Chairman of the Selectmen of the town of Portland.”

*He also attended a ball in the evening, given by H. Elliot, Esq.

DEPARTURE FROM BOSTON.

On Tuesday morning the General left the city, escorted by a troop of cavalry, accompanied by the aids of the Governor on his tour eastward, as far as Portsmouth.

On entering Lynn he was received by military and civic honors, and escorted by a numerous cavalcade, to the hotel, which was beautifully decorated, where he was introduced to the citizens, and welcomed by the chairman of the Committee,* in the following address :

GENERAL—The inhabitants of this town have chosen me their organ, to greet you with a sincere and hearty welcome on this joyful occasion :—A duty on which I enter with mingled emotions of profound veneration, gratitude and affection towards you, Sir, our nation's early, disinterested and unvarying friend and benefactor.

The deep, intense, and indelible feelings of this free and happy republic towards you, General, who so eminently and successfully contributed to raise her to her present proud and powerful attitude among the nations of the earth, can be no more forcibly illustrated than in that spontaneous homage of the heart, which you see displayed around you on your arrival upon our favoured shores ; and which, like a halo of glory, encircles you in your progress through our country. This, General, is a language not to be misunderstood ; compared with which the most laboured declamation must be faint and powerless.

Although your present appearance among us, like the transit of a brilliant and beneficent planet, commissioned to proclaim good will to man, in its rapid career among innumerable worlds, is short and fleeting, the emanations of the bright and joyous light which is shed around you, will continue with us to guide our steps, and cheer our hearts to the latest moment of our existence.

Permit me now, General, to express my individual joy at the happy consummation of those ardent wishes, which I had the honor to express to you twelve years since in

* John White, Esq.

your native country—for you have re-visited us, and you see that—"All hearts and arms are open to receive you."

A procession was then formed, which escorted him through the town, to the boundary line of Marblehead. The procession passed between the children of the town who, were all neatly dressed, and threw boquets of flowers before the General and into his carriage. Beautiful civic arches, decorated with evergreen, and surmounted by wreaths, enclosing inscriptions, were erected at intervals, under which the procession passed.

"Welcome LAFAYETTE! Conqueror of hearts!

"WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE."

"October 19th, 1781."

"Welcome, LAFAYETTE! To thee we owe the sweets of liberty."

"Thou gavest to us thirteen talents.—Lo; we have gained eleven more. Receive our gratitude."

"The voice of ten millions welcome,"

"The man whom the people delight to honor.

Welcome LAFAYETTE.

YORKTOWN. MONMOUTH."

On the reverse of the last arch was inscribed:—

"Tho' lost to sight, to memory dear."

On his entrance into Marblehead, he was welcomed by a salute of thirteen guns, accompanied by shouts of applause from the whole population of the town, assembled with the troops, to receive him. He was conducted to his residence, where he was formally welcomed by the chairman* of the committee, in the following address:—

"Sir,—In behalf of the inhabitants of Marblehead, we bid you welcome to this town, after an absence of forty years—in which time, alternately the victim of tyranny under various shapes, you have experienced a variety of scenes and sufferings, peculiar to human nature, for no other cause, but advocating the rights of the people.

* Hon. Mr. Prince.

Since your first arrival in this country, in the dark days of our Revolution, to assist and promote the same, your name has been familiar with us as an adopted patriot. But your landing here on your arrival from France ; your commanding afterwards in the expedition at Rhode Island, where numbers of us were ; and your visit to this town, after the peace of 1783, has created a peculiar attachment in us towards you, in addition to the general attachment throughout the country, universally expressed at this time. At the same time, our attachments are not altogether confined to you, for attentions or services to us, or to our country, in war or peace ; if so, they would imply local prejudices, such as we do not admit ; but, we presume, they are from a higher source.

LAFAYETTE ! Like thy friend and associate, WASHINGTON, thou hast immortalized thy name, not on the tombs of slaughtered millions, nor on the ruins of mournful principalities, kingdoms, and empires ; but on the brilliant pages of illustrious philanthropists, on the durable annals of the great, the good, the divine-like benefactors of man.

Your return to this country, at this time, we consider providential, and your life having been thus prolonged, we consider to be for some wise and good purpose, by him who overrules the destinies of man.

You are among the few surviving patriots of the Revolution, who remain, to this day, as monuments of the same ; as such, among other traits of character, we receive you ; but, above all, as the *friend of man*.

Numbers of us are personally acquainted with you ; and though not present with you, in your absence, we have sympathized with you, in all your various fates, through revolutions, and counter-revolutions ; at Magdeburg and Olmutz. There was no separation in our attachments ; though oceans rolled between, and climates interposed, there could be no bar to the mind. And now, restored to your adopted country, our enjoyment is only marred, by anticipating your departure, never to return. Could this land, (by your assistance,) a land of

liberty, retaining the ashes of the fathers of the revolution, contain yours also, they may be preserved as relics to lighten up the name of liberty to future generations.

But, while remaining here, or returning, we can only express to you our sincere gratulations on this occasion, and leave the issue with Him, in whose special care and direction may you be continued, whilst here, and afterwards be received to enjoy the rewards of the virtuous. And to Him who maketh and unmaketh, who humbleth and exalteth at his will, we commend you."

General Lafayette gave the following reply :—

"I am very happy to find myself once more among the patriotic citizens of Marblehead. The very active part they took in the Revolution; the scenes and sufferings they have experienced, I am well acquainted with. To be thus cordially received, is, to me, a source of joy and satisfaction. Accept the testimony of my pleasure and gratitude, for the affectionate feeling you have evinced towards me."

He then partook of a public breakfast, after which he was introduced to the citizens, among whom he recognised many of his old revolutionary friends. At his request, he was introduced to Mrs. Robert Hooper, a daughter of General Glover, and expressed much feeling, on meeting a member of the family of the late General, to whom he was warmly attached. He was then escorted to the Salem line, under a salute of twenty four guns. Here he was welcomed by Colonel Putnam, chairman of the selectmen of Salem, in the following address :—

"General,—The citizens of Salem, through their selectmen, bid you welcome to the town.

When our town was last honoured by your presence, you witnessed the gratitude of the generation, for whom you had fought, and whose liberties you had aided in establishing.

You now find, Sir, a new generation, ready to welcome you. The forty years that have elapsed, since you last honored us, have not dimmed the recollection of your

services, or cooled the ardor of our gratitude. Your steady and unwavering devotion since that period to the cause of liberty in the old world, has raised for you in our bosoms, a monument of gratitude, which will endure, whilst our memories retain an image, or our hearts a feeling. And, Sir, permit me to add, that I shall always consider that day the proudest of my life, on which I had the honor of introducing General LAFAYETTE into the ancient town of Salem.

General Lafayette replied in substance, as follows :—

“That he recollected with gratitude the attention that was paid him when he last visited Salem ; and that it gave him great pleasure, to be welcomed, in so flattering a manner, by a new generation of the inhabitants of this ancient and patriotic town.”

The General then took his seat in an elegant barouche, accompanied by the Hon. Judge Story, president of the day. A long procession was then formed, of the cavalry, and cavalcade of citizens, escorting the General, who was followed by carriages, containing the suite of the General, the officers of the town, and citizens generally, and moved into town under a salute of artillery.

Arches were thrown over the south bridge, ornamented with flags, and bearing a label, with the following inscription :—

“Welcome, Illustrious Chief!—Receive the pledges of thy children, to sustain, with fidelity, the principles that first associated Lafayette with the destinies of America.”

The procession entered Essex street, under an elegant arch, which was enwreathed with evergreen, and decorated with standards of military companies. On this arch were inscribed the names of Washington, Lafayette, and other distinguished Revolutionary soldiers. At the head of North street, another beautiful arch was erected, covered with wreaths of evergreen and spruce, from the centre of which were suspended portraits of Washington and Lafayette. On this arch was inscribed—

“Honour to him who fought and bled for the
Peace and happiness we now enjoy.”

The procession entered Boston street, under another elegant arch, ornamented in a similar manner, and bearing the following inscriptions :—

“Lafayette, the friend of liberty, we welcome
to the land of liberty.

“He did not forget us in our adversity—In our
prosperity we remember his services
with gratitude.”

It entered Federal street, under another arch, elegantly decorated with evergreen and spruce, and bearing the likeness of Lafayette. A drapery of evergreen flowers, &c. was drawn across North street, on which was the following inscription :—

“Leslie’s Repulse, 1775.

“Lafayette’s Renown, 1824.”

The procession passed down Brown street, and entered the mall under the eastern arch, which was entwined with evergreen and flowers, and bore the following inscription, in large letters, formed of box leaves :
“Lafayette.”

It then passed between the two lines of the pupils of the different schools, all bearing Lafayette badges, and entered the street, under the western arch, which was likewise decorated with wreaths, and bore a label, on which was inscribed, in large letters, formed of oak leaves, ‘La Grange.’

The General was conducted to the Lafayette coffee house, where he received the following beautiful address from the Hon. Judge Story :

“GENERAL LAFAYETTE,

SIR—Forty years have elapsed since the inhabitants of this town had the pleasure to welcome you within its limits. Many, who then hailed your arrival with pride and exultation, have descended to the grave, and cannot greet you on your long desired return. But, thanks to a good Providence, many are yet alive, who recollect with grateful sensibility the universal joy of that occasion.—Your disinterested zeal in embarking in a cause deemed

almost hopeless—your personal sacrifices in quitting a home, endeared by all the blessings with which affection and virtue can adorn life—your toils and perils in the conflicts of war and the vicissitudes of a discouraging service—your modest dignity and enthusiasm on receiving the homage of a free people: These were all fresh in their memories, and gave an interest to the scene, which cannot be described, but which time has hallowed with his most touching grace. I stand now in the presence of some, venerable in age and character, who were the delighted witnesses of that interview, and whose hearts again glow with the feelings of that happy day.

To us of a younger generation—the descendants of your early friends and companions in arms, a different but not less interesting privilege belongs. We are allowed the enviable distinction of meeting in his riper years, one, whom our fathers loved in their youth. We welcome you to our country, to our homes, to our hearts. We have read the history of your achievements, your honors and your sufferings. They are associated with all that is dear to us—with the battle grounds consecrated by the blood of our heroes, with the tender recollections of our departed statesmen—with the affectionate reverence of our surviving patriots. Can we forget that our country was poor, and struggling alone in the doubtful contest for independence, and you crossed the Atlantic at the hazard of fortune, fame and life, to cheer us in our defence? That you recrossed it to solicit naval and military succours from the throne of France, and returned with triumphant success? That your gallantry checked in the southern campaigns the inroads of a brave and confident enemy? That your military labors closed only with the surrender at Yorktown, and thus indissolubly united your name with the proud events of that glorious day? We cannot forget these things if we would—we would not forget them if we could. They will perish only when America ceases to be a nation.

But we have yet higher sources of gratification on the present occasion. You have been, not merely the friend of America, but of France, and of liberty throughout the world. During a long life in the most trying scenes, you have done no act for which virtue need blush, or humanity weep. Your private character has not cast a shade on your public honors. In the palaces of Paris and the dungeons of Olmutz, in the splendor of power, and the gloom of banishment, you have been the friend of Justice, and the assertor of the rights of man. Under every misfortune, you have never deserted your principles.—What earthly prince can afford consolation like this?—The favor of Princes and the applause of senates sink into absolute nothingness in comparison with the approving conscience of a life devoted to the good of mankind. At this very moment you are realizing the brightest visions of your youth, in the spectacle of ten millions of people, prosperous and happy under a free government, whose moral strength consists in the courage and intelligence of its citizens. These millions welcome your arrival to the shores of the west with spontaneous unanimity; and the voice, which now addresses you, feeble as it is, repeats but the thoughts, that are ready to burst from the lips of every American.”

GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S REPLY.

“On my happy return to this shore of liberty, I had anticipated the pleasure to revisit the town of Salem, to witness her so much increased prosperity, to recall with surviving old friends our revolutionary recollections.—But in the affectionate welcome of the new generations, I find additional causes for delightful gratification.

You have been pleased, Sir, to allude to several circumstances of my life. The first of them I shared in common with my dear companions during our American glorious struggle. In the transactions of another hemisphere, I have made it a constant object not to be unworthy of the American education it had been my happy lot to receive.

I request you, Sir, the gentlemen of the committee, and all the citizens of Salem, to accept of the respectful thanks of a grateful and very anciently affectionate heart."

The General was then introduced to the citizens, and accompanied by the subscribers to the public dinner, and invited guests, was escorted to Hamilton hall by the battalion of light infantry.

The whole was enchanting, and resembled the embellishments of a fairy palace, as described in eastern tales. An elegant arch was erected over the seat, occupied by the guest of the nation, around the pillars of which, were entwined wreaths of evergreen and roses, and scrolls, bearing the names of the presidents of the United States. The arch was mazarine blue, on which were thirteen gold stars, and was surmounted by a beautiful eagle, holding in his beak a wreath of evergreen and flowers. Under the arch, was a bust of Washington, crowned with an olive wreath, and below, a beautiful picture of the declaration of independence, surrounded by a chain of gold letters, the initials of the states of the Union. In the back ground, were the French and United States flags, festooned up, and forming a beautiful drapery. In the recesses, on each side of the General, were triumphal arches, wreathed with evergreen and roses, and bearing bows and arrows.—The pilasters of the hall were decorated with wreaths, and the walls were covered with elegant paintings, and festoons of evergreens and roses. The windows were ornamented with yellow drapery, bound with evergreens, and festooned with roses. In front of the orchestra, was suspended, an elegant harp, with golden strings, encircled with a wreath of evergreen. The mirrors and chandeliers were likewise decorated with roses, evergreen and gold.

Over the orchestra, the following inscriptions were hung :—

" 1796."

Welcome, welcome be the brave,
To the homes he fought to save.

WASHINGTON.

LAFAYETTE, our friend in times which tried men's souls.

La Grange.

Mount Vernon.

LAFAYETTE IN AMERICA ;

Ou pent on etre mieux
Qu' au sein de sa famille.

On one side of the General was inscribed,

" Hail, gallant chief, our country's early friend !
Long life be thine, and brightening to the end."

On the other side, appeared the following :—

" Though France claim thy birth, HERE at HOME shalt thou be,
For thine is the love of the brave and the free."

All the decorations exhibited beauty, combined with taste, and formed an elegant tribute from the virtues and graces of those, who were prevented from manifesting otherwise their gratitude, to the protector of the daughters of America.

The General left the table, at half past five, and was escorted to Beverly, by the battalion of cavalry. On entering Winter street, he passed under an arch, beautifully decorated, from which was suspended, a label of duck, bearing the following inscription :—

AMERICAN DUCK :

" While winds shall blow, and seas shall roll,
While aught remains that's good and great,
Our native duck, from pole to pole,
Shall waft the name of Lafayette."

Another arch was erected at the draw of Beverly bridge, and as the General passed under it, he was welcomed by a national salute, fired in Beverly.

BEVERLY.—In passing through this town, the General was welcomed by the Hon. Mr. Rantoul, in the following address :—

" *General*,—The inhabitants of Beverly bid you welcome. We welcome you to our country ; that country which owes so much to your aid in the acquisition of her independence. We receive you, not merely as the friend of our beloved country, but as the friend of man. Your labors, your sacrifices, your sufferings, in the cause of liberty, demand our gratitude. Tyrants receive the commanded adulation of their slaves, but to the benefactors of our race, belong the spontaneous effusions of our

hearts. Accept our sincere congratulations, that you live to witness the order, the prosperity, the happiness, that results from our free institutions ; and may the evening of your days be solaced with the reflection, that those principles of government, to the support of which your life has been devoted, and which alone can secure the enjoyment of rational liberty, are fast spreading their influence through the whole family of man. Wishing you long life and uninterrupted happiness, we bid you farewell."

The General arrived in Ipswich, between seven and eight o'clock, and alighted from his carriage at the meeting house. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled to receive him. He was then addressed by Nathaniel Lord, Jr. Esq. in behalf of the inhabitants of Ipswich, and received the personal congratulations of all, who chose to be introduced to him. In about an hour he was conducted to the public house of Mr. Treadwell, and there welcomed by the committee of the town. After partaking of a collation, he left for Newburyport, in a close carriage, followed by his suite, and escorted by a battalion of cavalry.

He passed through Rowley, and Newbury Old Town, in both which towns the houses on the way-side were illuminated for the occasion, and reached the boundaries of Newburyport about half past ten. On entering the town, he was met by the Newburyport artillery and Washington light infantry, and by them escorted to his lodgings in the mansion house of James Prince, Esq. which was generously given up by that gentleman for the accommodation of the General, and his suite. On passing the town lines a salute of 24 guns was fired.—Rockets were let off and the bells rung merry peals.

On the General's arriving at his lodgings, an address was made in behalf of the corporation and citizens, by the Hon. E. Moseley, of which the following is a copy :

"GENERAL LAFAYETTE.—The citizens of Newburyport are happy in this opportunity of greeting, with the warmest welcome a distinguished benefactor of their country.

The important services, which you rendered this people in the day of their distress ; the devotedness which you manifested in their perilous cause, and the dangers which you *sought* for their relief, are incorporated in our history and firmly engraven upon our hearts.

We would lead you to our institutions of learning, charity, and religion ; we would point you to our hills and vallies, covered with flocks and smiling in abundance, that you may behold the happy effects of those principles of liberty, which you was so instrumental in establishing.

Our children cluster about you to receive a patriot's blessing. Our citizens press forward to shew their gratitude. Our nation pays you a tribute, which must remove the reproach, that republics are ungrateful.

As the zealous advocates for civil liberty, we give you welcome ; as the brave defender of an oppressed people, we make you welcome. As the friend and associate of our immortal Washington, we bid you welcome.

The General made a verbal reply, couched in simple terms, and expressive of the satisfaction he felt at the cordial hospitality with which he was received.

Supper was then served up, and the General and his suite, the committee of arrangements of Newburyport—the marshals and clergy partook of the same. After breakfast the next morning, the doors were thrown open to the citizens generally. The General cordially took by the hand, all who were introduced to him. Upon the young he *smiled*, and to the old he *spoke*. After the ceremony was over, the General set out for Portsmouth.—The rain unfortunately prevented those who would otherwise have escorted him from the town.

The General lodged, while in this town, in the identical room that was occupied by the immortal WASHINGTON, when he passed through the town, in 1789.—The mansion house belongs to N. Tracy, Esq. and the bed and its appendages were the same in which Washington slept.

Among the persons who visited General Lafayette in Newburyport, were not a few of his old companions in arms, whom he received with every token of the kindest remembrance—all seeming to awake in the General's mind the memory of those well-fought and hard-won fields of battle, in which either he or his compatriots had acquired their fame. To such men, an interview with the Marquis, (as he was always termed in the army,) the gallant officer, the generous and skilful commander, whom they had hitherto seen only in the flower and strength of his youthful prowess, but whom they now beheld grown grey and infirm like themselves under the sorrows and persecutions of time, must have been, as it evidently was, deeply affecting. While persons of every age and sex were in the act of being introduced to the General, he whispered to Col. Wigglesworth : ' You and I, colonel, are the contemporaries of four generations of Americans.' But of the many veterans of the continental army, who were presented to the General, none produced a stronger title to notice than Mr. Daniel Foster, who is the only man in the town belonging to Lafayette's select corps of light infantry. He was a non-commissioned officer therein, of course constantly about the General, and possesses now the very sword which the General gave him in common with the other officers of his favorite and most excellent corps. Mr. Foster held this sword before the General, when introduced, with the emotions of honest pride, and stating the circumstances, welcomed the General to our shores, and told him that he was proud to see him once more on American soil, and that his sons' sons participated in his happiness on the joyful occasion. When Lafayette learnt that one of his own infantry stood before him, who had often commanded his quarter guard, and when he saw his own mark on the blade of the sword half-drawn from the scabbard, he greeted his old soldier very cordially, and assured him that he looked upon him ' as one of his own family.' Some persons affect to speak slightly of such things; but they who can fail to sympathize in the emotions of an aged soldier on

meeting his General after the lapse of half a century, have not hearts or souls of a very enviable mould. How many painful, and how many grateful feelings must the scene call up in their breasts! the sadness of defeat, the heart stirring notes of triumph and victory, the joyous bursts of military enthusiasm, and the wearing hardships of duty in camp and field, must then rise up in memory before them, mingled and contrasted into mellowed pictures of the eventful vicissitudes of other days.—How rapidly must their minds hurry over that period, which to them alone is fact, but to most of those about them is history,—that period, during which the fair fabric of our liberty was laid, and its foundations cemented with their blood—that period, which began in storm, but opened into the sunshine of prosperity,—that period, which witnessed the birth and the growth of republican America! and how keen must be their emotions on seeing Lafayette, whose early devotion to the cause of our country, whose zeal in joining it in spite of all opposing obstacles, have in them something chivalric and poetic, and whose whole career bears the stamp of romance, whether we regard it when he was a fortunate General in front of the armies of young freedom in the West,—or at the head of the national guards of his own revolutionized country,—or fleeing before the factions of Paris and Robespierre's reign of terror,—or imprisoned in the dungeons of Olmutz,—or, as now, receiving the spontaneous homage of ten millions of people, who honor him alive, as they would revere his memory if dead, and already canonize him among the heroes and patriots of America.

RECEPTION AT PORTSMOUTH.

General Lafayette entered Portsmouth, on Wednesday, where his arrival was hailed, by all its citizens, with pride and exultation. There was a glow of unaffected delight, on every countenance, which gave an honest and heartfelt welcome. Lafayette might

“Read his history in a nation's eyes.”

He was received at Hampton Falls, by the committee of arrangements, who accompanied him through Greenland, to the limits of the town, where the selectmen of Portsmouth were waiting to receive him. He proceeded from thence, under the escort of a party of citizens, on horseback, and followed by a long train of our most respectable inhabitants, in carriages. The procession extended nearly two miles. On reaching Wibird's hill, a national salute was fired, by a detachment of the Portsmouth artillery, and the bells in town began to ring. The General took his seat in an open barouche, attended by the Hon. William Ham, chairman of the selectmen, and entered the compact part of the town, under a military escort, formed by the Strafford Guards, from Dover, the Rockingham Guards, and the Gilman Blues. A short distance below, upwards of a thousand children, from the several schools, generally dressed in uniform, and wearing the badge of Lafayette, were arranged on each side, and formed a most interesting part of the show. Though the weather was unfavorable, and many of them wore only chaplets of flowers on their heads, neither clouds nor rain could drive them from their station.—As the procession advanced, their shout of "Welcome, Lafayette," was distinctly heard, above the music of the military band, and the cheers of the people. An arch of evergreens, very tastefully formed, and bearing appropriate inscriptions, was thrown across Court-street, and another, opposite to it, with similar ornaments, at the end of Market-street. The procession passed through Middle-street, Broad street, Court street, and Congress street, to Franklin Hall; where the General alighted, and was welcomed to Portsmouth, by the chairman of the selectmen, who made him the following address:—

"Sir,—The selectmen of Portsmouth, in behalf of their fellow citizens, most respectfully and heartily bid you welcome!

Enjoying, as we do, the happiness of a free government, we cannot but feel grateful to all by whose exertions it was obtained. Those intrepid men, among our-

selves, who, in the hour of danger, stood forth, in defence of their country's rights, have a lasting claim upon our regard. But, in contending for the liberty of their country, they were striving to secure their own happiness, and the prosperity of their children. *They* found a motive for exertion in their own interest, which, while it derogates nothing from the value of their services, places, in a strong light, the pure zeal, and contempt of private advantage, which led *you* to our aid, from the shores of a foreign land. *Their* love of liberty was necessarily the sentiment of patriotism; *yours* was an ardent desire for the general welfare of mankind.

After an absence of forty years from our country, most of which have been passed in scenes of unexampled excitement and perplexity, it gives us peculiar pleasure to find you still the firm and consistent friend of liberal principles. We have watched the progress of your eventful life, with unaffected sympathy; and, whether at the head of the national guards; in the dungeons of Magdebourg and Olmutz; or in the chamber of deputies, we have found nothing to lessen our esteem for *the early friend of America*.

Permit us, then, to receive you as our guest; and to pay you such honours as are in our power to bestow. They are the voluntary tribute of warm and grateful hearts. We wish our children to learn, that eminent virtue affords the highest claim to honorable distinction; and that among a free people, merit will not fail of its appropriate reward.

We beg you to accept our sincere wishes for your health and happiness; and our prayers will be offered, that your example may animate the wise and good, in every nation, to contend manfully and perseveringly, for the freedom and happiness of the world."

To which the General made the following reply:—

"*Gentlemen*,—It would have been to me an inexpressible gratification, on this first visit to the eastern parts of the Union, after so long an absence, to have been able to present the several towns of New Hampshire with

my personal respect, and to have witnessed the great improvement of a state, to which I am bound by early sentiments of attachment and gratitude.

Obliged, as I find myself, to take a southern course, towards the seat of government, at Washington, I am happy to revisit, at least, the town of Portsmouth, where the remembrance of past favors mingle, with most grateful feelings, for your present affectionate and flattering reception.

I thank, you, gentlemen, for your constant concern in my behalf, during the vicissitudes, to which you are pleased to allude. The approbation of a free, virtuous, and enlightened people, would be the highest reward for any one who knows how to value true glory ; still more so, when it is bestowed on an adopted son.

To the citizens of Portsmouth, and their worthy selectmen, I offer my most respectful and affectionate acknowledgments."

He was then introduced to his excellency Governor Morrill, who had left his residence in Goffstown, for the purpose of meeting him, and who welcomed him, in behalf of the state, in the following address :—

"General,—Forty years have rolled away, since you left this asylum of liberty, for your native country. During this eventful period, our cities have advanced, and villages have been reared :—but our Langdon, our Cilley, our Poor, our Sullivan, and our Washington have passed from the stage of human action, and are gone to the land of their fathers. Although they are gone, their sons survive, and the patriotism and love of liberty which animated their breast and excited them to those glorious acts, during our revolution, in which you, Sir, shone so conspicuously, are now cherished in the bosoms of their posterity :—and we rejoice to be numbered among them ; and in their name, and in the name of the patriotic citizens of New-Hampshire generally, allow me to say, that it is with no ordinary emotions we receive and welcome you to our state.

We receive you Sir, as the friend of our nation, of liberty, and the rights of man.

We welcome you as the magnanimous hero, who in early life, from the most pure and disinterested motives, quitted your native country, and repaired to these Colonies, then the seat of war, (contending for independence) to embark in the struggle for the preservation of those rights, and the achievement of those privileges, which are more precious to the patriot than life itself. And, Sir, it is our ardent desire, that the gratitude of republics, but more especially the republic of the United States, and the smiles of heaven, may rest upon you to the last period of your life."

To which the General replied—alluding in a very affectionate manner to his former associates, the distinguished patriots of this state—noting some of the changes which have taken place since he left the country.—He expressed high gratification at the evidence of our prosperity—and his most feeling acknowledgments for the cordial welcome with which he was received.

Afterwards a large number of strangers and citizens of the town were presented to him. Among them were at least thirty soldiers of the Revolution, who had served under him, and many of whom had travelled a great distance for the purpose of seeing him. General Lafayette recognised General Smith of Portland, who had served under him three years as a captain of light infantry, and expressed the highest pleasure in meeting again his old companion in arms. He took his hand again and again, and declared himself "very happy." A Mr. Dow of the neighbourhood, a venerable old man, approached him, and while his eyes overflowed with tears, began to count over his battles, and tell what "the Marquis" had done for him.

On retiring from the hall, General Lafayette withdrew to the mansion house of the late Governor Langdon, which had been prepared for his reception with great taste and elegance. After taking some rest, he was es-

corted to Jefferson hall, where a public dinner was provided, and a larger company assembled than ever before dined together in Portsmouth.

The company were full of enthusiasm, and greeted, with ardent applause, every allusion to the character and services of their illustrious guest.

In the evening, a splendid ball was given at Franklin Hall, at which about three hundred ladies were presented to General Lafayette, each one of whom he took by the hand, and addressed with a passing compliment.

It was a scene of great interest and animation, and will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The General appeared to be extremely gratified, and lingered in the ball-room nearly half an hour after the time appointed for his departure.

At ten o'clock, General Lafayette retired, amidst the enthusiastic applauses of the people, who still thronged the streets. Most of the houses, between Franklin hall, and his lodgings, were illuminated ; by the light of which, he was seen as distinctly, as in his entrance in the morning. After partaking of some refreshments, at his lodgings, in company with the committee of arrangements, and the gentlemen from Newburyport, who were deputed to attend him, on his return, he left town, on his way to Boston, and was accompanied, as far as Newburyport, by a deputation from the committee of this town.

From Newburyport, he proceeded to Boston, with all convenient despatch.

In Boston, on Thursday, (September 2d,) after taking some repose, the General received a number of revolutionary officers and soldiers, and deputations from several towns, on his contemplated route to New York. A person took this occasion to present him with a neat snuff box, made of part of the timber of "Old Ironsides," which was accepted with much pleasure. He then repaired to the council chamber, accompanied by the mayor, and took leave of his excellency the Governor, and executive council.

In the afternoon, he left town, in the carriage provided for him, on his return to New York ; accompanied by the committee of arrangements, in carriages. At WEST CAMBRIDGE, the citizens were assembled, in front of the meeting house, to welcome him. Beautiful arches were thrown across the road, with suitable inscriptions.

At the line of Lexington, he was received by a troop of horse, and cavalcade of citizens, who escorted him into that memorable town. Here was another beautiful arch of evergreen and flowers. Motto,—“ *Welcome ! friend of America, to the birth place of American liberty !* ”—The salutes were repeated. He was then escorted to the monument, by a body of artillery and riflemen. He then alighted, and was addressed by Major Phinney, to whom he made a very appropriate and affectionate reply. The scholars of the several schools, were paraded on the green, to welcome their country’s benefactor ; and the buzzas of a large assemblage of citizens ; the firing of cannon ; ringing of bells, and display of flags and banners, with the associations connected with the spot, on which the first blood was shed in the cause of American independence, rendered the scene peculiarly interesting and impressive. Near the monument, the General was introduced to fourteen, of the seventy minute men, who composed the company, on which the British troops first fired, in 1775. A collation was provided, in a marquee, pitched on the lawn, of which the General partook ; and, at half past four o’clock, proceeded on his way to Concord, suitably escorted, amid the renewed cheers and benedictions of the gratified population.

At five o’clock, he entered the village of Concord, where extensive preparations had been made, for his reception. An arbour, handsomely decorated, had been prepared by the ladies, to which he was escorted by the military ; and an address delivered by S. Hoar, Esq. The General made a brief, but affectionate reply.—After taking some refreshment, he proceeded on his

route ; and, on Thursday night, lodged at the house of Mr. Wilder, in Bolton, with whom he had a previous acquaintance. The superb mansion, and the grounds, were brilliantly illuminated. He was met here, by the committee of arrangements, from Worcester.

On the morning of Friday, he left the hospitable mansion of his friend, accompanied by his suite, and a numerous escort, for Lancaster. At the boundary of this place he was received by a national salute. The Turnpike gate was dressed with garlands and evergreens, bearing the appropriate inscription of

“ THE FREE WELCOME THE BRAVE.”

The day was delightful :—and in the centre of the town near the Church, an arch of thirty feet, elegantly decorated by the hands of the fair, bore the following inscription :

“ WELCOME LAFAYETTE.

The American Eagle in triumph shall wave,
Its pinions of glory to welcome the brave.”

An address was delivered to him by the Rev. Dr. Thayer ; after which the surviving soldiers of the Revolution were introduced, and received with those warm and touching feelings, which the pen of the historian is unable to describe. In Sterling, his approach was announced by a salute of artillery, and he was introduced by two companies of light infantry, under a spacious arch of evergreens and flowers bearing a label in gold capitals,

“ WELCOME LAFAYETTE.

America's adopted Son.
Brother and friend of Washington.
Our land in trouble found a friend in thee,
We'll not forget thee in prosperity.”

He was here addressed by the chairman of the selectmen ; and after reviewing the artillery he proceeded on his journey. His stay at West Boylston was necessarily short, but he was received with every mark of attention, which could be bestowed.

WORCESTER.—The General entered the limits of Worcester about half past ten o'clock, and was welcomed

by a general burst of joy from a large body of citizens.— Here a barouche, drawn by four beautiful greys, was in readiness to receive him. He was accompanied in the barouche by the Hon. Judge Lincoln, chairman of the committee of arrangements.

The grey headed veterans of the Revolution, regardless of ceremony, pressed up to the barouche to shake hands as he passed along. Upon court hill he passed under a triumphal arch, so tastefully decorated by the ladies as to attract the admiration of all who saw it.— The children of the schools, ranged in interesting order, and ornamented with Lafayette badges, threw laurel in his path, as he passed. On a string of colors, extended across the street near the bank, was the historical motto :—

“Hitherto I have only *cherished* your cause, NOW I go to *serve* it.”*

Underneath were inscribed :—

“BRANDYWINE, JAMESTOWN, VALLEY FORGE, YORKTOWN.”

At all these spots the cheering was increased and prolonged.

He took breakfast by previous invitation given at Bolton, with Judge Lincoln's lady, whose spacious mansion, elegantly decorated, had been thrown open, and was filled to overflowing with ladies, who greeted their country's benefactor with smiles and tears, while their handkerchiefs were waved in token of welcome.

After receiving the introduction of the ladies, the troops paid him their honors, and received evidence of his satisfaction at their soldier like appearance and conduct. He resumed his journey between two and three o'clock, and was accompanied by the committee of arrangements some miles on his way. On this occasion, speaking of the attentions he received, he remarked.— “It is the homage you pay to the principles of your government, and not to me.”

* This is in allusion to his reply to the American Commissioners in France, 1776.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE LINCOLN.

“ Gen. LAFAYETTE,—The citizens whom you see assembled around you, have spontaneously thronged together, to offer you the tribute of their affection, their respect, their gratitude.

“ In the name of the inhabitants of Worcester, the *shire* of an extensive county of more than 75000 population, in behalf of all who are present, and in anticipation of the commands of those, whom distance and want of opportunity occasion to be absent from this joyous scene, I repeat to you the salutations, which elsewhere have been so impressively offered, upon your arrival in this country, and your visit to this Commonwealth. Welcome, most cordially welcome, to the presence of those who now greet you!

“ Your name, Sir, is not only associated with the memorable events of the American Revolution, with the battle of Brandywine, the retreat from Valley Forge, the affair near James Town, and the triumph at York Town, but the memorials of *your* services and *our* obligations, exist in the independence of the nation which was accomplished, in the Government of the people which is established, in the institutions and laws, the arts, improvements, liberty and happiness, which are enjoyed. The *sword* was beaten into the *ploughshare*, to cultivate the soil which its temper had previously defended, and the hill tops shall now echo to the sea shore the gratulations of the independent proprietors of the land, to the common benefactor of all ranks and classes of the people.

“ Wherever you go, General, the acclamations of freemen await you—their blessings and prayers will follow you. May you live many years to enjoy the fruits of the services and sacrifices, the gallantry and valor of your earlier days, devoted to the cause of freedom and the rights of man; and may the bright examples of individual glory, and of national happiness, which the history of America exhibits, illustrate to the world, the moral force of personal virtue, and the rich blessings of civil liberty in Republican Governments.”

To which the General made a pertinent and affectionate reply, the substance of which is as follows :—

He said, “ that he received, with much sensibility, the expressions of kind attention, with which he was received by the inhabitants of the town and county of Worcester ; that he was delighted with the fine country which he had seen, and the excellent improvement, and cultivation which he had witnessed ; that he saw the best proofs of a great, prosperous, and happy people, in the rapid advancement of the polite and useful arts, and in the stability of our free institutions ; that he was especially much gratified in the great improvements of the face of the country, because he was himself a farmer ; that he felt happy to observe such decided proofs of industry, sobriety, and prosperity. He begged the citizens to be assured, of his affectionate and grateful recollection of their reception of him ; he thanked them for all they had manifested towards him, and for the kind expressions which had been offered him by the committee.”

The reception of the General at Charlton, Sturbridge, &c. was splendid and appropriate, and equalled those in other parts of the country.

HARTFORD.—The citizens of this place had made splendid preparations for the reception of the General, on Friday, (Sept. 6.) It was intended to illuminate the city, and many of the citizens walked the streets, in anxious anticipation of his arrival.—An accident, however, which happened to his carriage, at Stafford, detained him there during the night. On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, he arrived, amidst the roar of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the cheerings of thousands, who had assembled from all parts of the state, to pay their homage to the early friend of American liberty.

At Bennett's hotel, where he alighted, he was received by the mayor, aldermen, and common council, and the following address was delivered to him by the mayor.

“ GENERAL LAFAYETTE,—

“ In behalf of my fellow citizens, I bid you a cordial *welcome*, to the city of Hartford ; a place, many years since, honored by your presence ; and, though most of

those individuals, whose exertions were then united with yours, to effect the freedom and independence of this favored country, have been removed, still, I trust, you will discover, in their descendants, the same spirit of hospitality and patriotism, for which they were distinguished.

The occasion, Sir, is peculiarly calculated, to recal to mind, those great and interesting events, which have taken place, since your first efforts, in favor of an infant country, with feeble means, contending against superior and lawless power.

Your martial deeds, your councils, and personal sacrifices, have always been felt and acknowledged, by the people of the United States ; and esteemed, as signally instrumental, in effecting their independence, and securing those blessings which they now enjoy.

The best reward, for all this, I doubt not, you will find, in beholding the country, filled with flourishing towns and villages, inhabited by freemen, possessed of the knowledge of their native rights, and in a condition to protect and defend them ; exhibiting universal and unequivocal proofs of sincere affection and gratitude, to the *illustrious benefactor* of their country.

The names of WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE, with the present, and all future generations, will be associated with liberty, freedom, and happiness.

While expressing these sentiments, permit me to add my sincere personal wishes, for your prosperity ; that your stay in our country may be long and happy ; and that the best of heaven's blessings may ever attend you."

To this address, the General made a verbal reply.

The pupils of the public schools were arranged, in fine order, in the state house yard, to the number of about 800, all in uniform dresses, and wearing badges with the motto of "*Nous vous aimons Lafayette*."*

He was here welcomed by the deaf and dumb pupils of the asylum, wearing badges, with this motto : " We

* " We love you, Lafayette."

FEEL what our country expresses." While passing the children, they presented to the General a gold medal, on one side of which, was engraved, the motto of their badges, on the other, this inscription :—" *Presented by the children of Hartford, Sept. 4th, 1824.*"—The medal was enclosed in a paper, containing the beautiful address, which will be found among the poetic selections, at the end of the volume.

The state house was tastefully decorated for the occasion, by the ladies, with wreaths, festoons, &c. of evergreens and flowers. The General was received in the senate chamber, and welcomed by Governor Wolcott, in the following address :—

" *Dear General,*—I rejoice, in this opportunity, of renewing to you my salutations, in this ancient capitol of Connecticut, where a virtuous and enlightened people have, during nearly two centuries, enjoyed republican institutions, which were devised by themselves, and which have been administered by agents, annually designated by their voluntary suffrages. The principles, which you have advocated in council, and defended in the field, have been here triumphantly established, and, by the favor of heaven, we hope to transmit them, unimpaired, to our latest posterity.

These principles are now diffused, on every side, from the ocean, to the high plains of the Missouri, and from the lakes, to the Bay of Mexico. Over this great region, our sons, and our daughters, parents of future millions, are rapidly extending science, religion, industry, and all those arts which perpetuate and embellish, powerful communities. Literature and commerce augment our strength and resources. We are united with elevated spirits, from every country, who have come here, to enjoy all that freedom of opinion, and of action, with which our own minds are imbued. You can proceed to no spot, where you will not be met by patriots, who have aided your exertions, in both hemispheres, or, by their admiring relatives, and, in every class, you will find an interesting proportion of Frenchmen, including numbers

of the descendants of those early emigrants, who imbibed the liberal and gallant spirit of your Fourth Henry.—Every class of citizens will instantly recognize in you, an illustrious benefactor of the United States, and of mankind, and they will unite in spontaneous benedictions with ardent invocations to the Supreme Being, that your life may be prosperous, with a happy transition to a glorious immortality.”

The following, is in substance, the reply of General LAFAYETTE.

„ SIR,—I feel very happy in viewing such resources of strength in New England, which resources should be cherished with union, as there is such a powerful opposition abroad to your free principles. I am delighted with the manifestation of feeling shown towards me ;—pleased with the moral habits and character of the people of the state, exhibiting in action a *pure Republic*. I am also highly gratified with the fine appearance of your military.”

After the introduction of many hundred ladies, and some gentlemen, the General was conducted to a platform beneath a beautiful civic arch, which was erected in front of the State house yard. On the arch, in large letters, were the words “WELCOME LAFAYETTE,” and immediately above one column, “MONMOUTH,” and the other, “YORKTOWN.” Then passed in review before the General, nearly one hundred veteran officers and soldiers of the war of the Revolution, marching after their own music, many of whom had served under him. He gave them a cordial greeting with the hand, and appeared much affected with the interview.—He then received the marching salute of the troops, being about 1200 in number, under the command of General Nathan Johnson.

At the foot of Morgan street, where the General entered the city, was a large arch, extending quite across the street, bearing the inscription :—

“OUR ILLUSTRIOUS FELLOW CITIZEN,
LAFAYETTE.”

An occurrence of a peculiarly interesting character, transpired during his visit at Hartford.

Two epaulettes and a sash, were shewn him, which he immediately recognized as having formerly belonged to him. He had given them, after the peace, to the late General Swift, of Cornwall, whose family had sent them to Hartford to be shewn to the General. The sash still has upon it the stains of blood, from a wound which General Lafayette received at the battle of Brandywine !

Notwithstanding the rain, which fell in torrents until near noon, the concourse of people collected on this occasion was much greater than was ever before seen in Hartford.

Owing to the necessary delay at Stafford, the General was obliged to embark for New-York, much sooner than was anticipated. He went on board the Steam boat Oliver Ellsworth, about half past three o'clock, for that city.

The boat arrived at Middletown upper houses, about six o'clock. On her first appearance, a salute of thirteen guns was fired.

RECEPTION AT MIDDLETOWN.

At the landing place, he was received by a deputation, composed of thirteen distinguished citizens of Middletown with the first Marshall ; and escorted by a squadron of cavalry, commanded by Colonel Wilcox, proceeded to the bridge which crosses the northern line of the city. He was here received by the corps of artillery, Riflemen and light infantry, under the command of Col. Walter Boothe, of the 10th Regiment of Infantry, who joined in escorting him to the large and elegant building occupied by Mr. Charles Francis, where preparations had been made for giving him an elegant dinner. The windows and tops of houses were thronged with females, who were constantly waving their handkerchiefs, as expressive of their feelings at seeing him. On his arrival at the house, he was addressed by the Mayor, to

which he made an appropriate reply. After which, the Mayor presented him to the several members of the common council, gentlemen of the clergy, and the veterans of the Revolution. He was then persuaded to take a seat in the barouche, and was escorted through the principal streets in the city ; the houses were brilliantly illuminated, and added much to the magnificence of the scene. On his arrival at the boat, he was cheered by the multitude who had followed him. " At seven o'clock he embarked on the beautiful Connecticut, and though the evening was lowering, all the villages on the river were illuminated, bands of music were playing, and cannon firing. Mr. Ellsworth, one of the liberal proprietors of the boat, had also provided a band which answered the salutes from the shore.

It was a clouded passage for a few miles ; but the wind changed, and furling up the vapours round the beautiful hills on the Connecticut, showed the banks, lined to the very water's edge, with the inhabitants of every village, the occupants of every farm-house, the tenants of every hut, and the dwellers by every stream, that empties into the river. And, from many of these famed hills, cannon were fired, and drums beat, and shouts sent down the river, prolonged and varied, by every promontory, and every bay. The effect of the music from the boat, was such as a poet might wish to describe. It was the first full band, that ever roused the echoes of these delightful shores ; and sweetly did they join in the symphony. The moon shone in full splendor ; there were illuminations along the whole course of the river, on both sides ; the air was mild, and the river unruffled by a breeze. Transparencies of " Welcome, Lafayette," were lighted up on every green headland, and salutes flashed from the woods, and roared every where around him. Had he, who sung the beauties of the vale of Cashmere, been present, at the scene, perhaps he would have witnessed, what he himself could not have described. Of the 120 passengers, on board the Ellsworth, that night, none had witnessed, or conceived of such a scene.

The fatigue of the preceding week, at last induced the General to retire, and, when the boat arrived at Saybrook, he was asleep ; and, notwithstanding the disappointment of thousands, who were collected from the surrounding country, it was not thought advisable that he should be waked. It might have been difficult ; for even the music over his head, and the cannon that were discharged near the boat, did not disturb him.

On the departure of the Ellsworth, for New York, the music ceased, and the passengers preserved the utmost quiet. The passage was smooth, and, when the General came on deck in the morning, he expressed himself greatly refreshed, and highly delighted with the boat. The band, (for it was the sabbath,) played a few pieces of sacred music ; otherwise, all was quiet and still until his arrival at New York.

On landing in the city, he learned that the packet ship *Stephania*, (by which he intended to forward letters to France,) had sailed. On the General and his son's expressing their disappointment, that they had not reached New York, in season to forward these despatches, Mr. Ellsworth immediately directed his steam boat to proceed to the Hook, in search of the ship ; and fortunately overtook her at that place.

About one o'clock, on Sunday, he landed from the boat at Fulton market wharf, where he was met, by the committee of the corporation, and conducted to his quarters, at the city hotel.

On Monday, he dined with the highly respectable society of the Cincinnati of the state of New York, at Washington hall.

At this dinner, General Lafayette, having been called upon for a toast, rose and addressed the society as follows :—

“ With inexpressible delight, at our brotherly meeting, with most affectionate thanks to you all, dear, very dear friends and companions in arms, I propose the following toast :

The sacred principles, for which we have fought and bled ; *liberty, equality, national independence* ; may every nation of the earth, in adopting them, drink a bumper to the old continental army !”

The dinner was served up with much elegance and taste. The dining room was beautifully decorated. Several ladies of the city volunteered to assist in the ornaments, and displayed much taste on the occasion.

Over the table, at the head of the room, a triumphal arch of evergreens, roses, and a variety of flowers, was erected, with a spread eagle in the centre, and a label issuing from his bill, on which was inscribed, “ *Sixth September,*” (the birth day of Lafayette,) and the year of his birth. From the centre, to the right side of the room, a label was extended, inscribed, “ *Brandywine,*” with the date of the battle ; and, from the centre to the left, another label, inscribed, “ *Yorktown,*” with the date of the surrender at that place.

Over the centre of the room, was a brilliant galaxy of twenty-two stars, from which pendants were extended to each corner of the room.—The sides were hung with the banners of the society, and a variety of elegant flags. At the foot of the tables, under a canopy of flowers, placed in elegant order, were cannons, stands of arms, drums, helmets, shields ; and in the centre, was displayed, in the evening, a beautiful transparent painting of the Goddess of liberty, pointing to a shield by her side, on which was inscribed, “ *Welcome Lafayette.*”

On retiring from the dining hall, the entry and steps were thronged with people. As he passed along, one of the crowd threw a gold ring into his hat, exclaiming, that it was the only way he could manifest his respect for the illustrious friend of our country. The person immediately mingled in the crowd, so that the General could not recognize him ; but he instantly slipped the ring on his finger.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst. the General, in company with the members of the corporation, visited the alms house, free schools, hospitals, academy of arts, and

Columbia college ; at the latter of which, he was welcomed, by President Harris, in an appropriate address.

On Wednesday the 8th, at the invitation of the officers of the army, he proceeded, in the Chancellor Livingston, down the bay, notwithstanding the heavy rain, and visited the different fortifications in the harbor.

About five o'clock, they returned to the city, and in the evening, the whole company visited the theatre, the interior of which was decorated for the occasion, and the front illuminated, had exhibited a transparency, representing the goddess of liberty, with an inscription, "*Lafayette, the friend of freedom ; the benefactor of mankind.*"

On Thursday, at twelve o'clock, the General attended the musical performances of the *Choral Society* at St. Paul's. On his entering the church, the choir struck up the fine air of "*See the conquering Hero comes ;*" given, as it was, with the whole strength, (instrumental, as well as vocal,) of the company, the effect was grand beyond description.

In the afternoon, the General reviewed the whole of the fire companies in the city, who paraded in the Park. The number of men, composing these companies, is about 1200. During the ceremony, the engines were drawn together, in a circle, and, at the same time, directed their discharges to a point in the air, thus forming a most beautiful column of water.

On Friday, the 10th, in pursuance of an invitation from the trustees of the free schools of New York, the General visited some of the schools, and afterwards reviewed the whole, collected, for that purpose, in the park. It was judged, 40,000 persons were assembled in the park, and adjoining streets.

When he entered the female department, he was welcomed, by several hundred little girls, chanting the following stanzas :

Welcome, HERO, to the west,
To the land thy sword hath blest !
To the country of the free,
Welcome, friend of liberty !

Grateful millions guard thy fame,
 Age and youth revere thy name ;
 Beauty twines her wreath for thee,
 Glorious *son of liberty* !

Years shall speak a nation's love,
 Wheresoe'er thy foot steps move ;
 By the choral psalm met,
 Welcome, welcome, *Lafayette* !

He expressed himself highly gratified with the animating spectacle before him, and spoke warmly in favor of all institutions and combinations of benevolent individuals for the purpose of instructing the poorer classes of the community ; and as the strongest evidence in their favor, he alluded to the opposition to this work of philanthropy, which exists in Europe.

At the male school, were present, nearly four hundred and fifty scholars, all well clad, very attentive, and under excellent discipline. This department of the free school embraces from 700 to 800 scholars. When the General had been seated, a little boy, apparently from eight to ten years of age, mounted the forum, and, with much distinctness of enunciation, and propriety of gesture, pronounced a very appropriate address, which ended thus :

“ May that sun, which has shone with such splendor, and whose rays have contributed so much to the happiness of mankind, and, in particular, to this western hemisphere ; I say, may *that* sun set, (when Providence shall ordain,) without a speck to obscure it ; and, it having acted its part, like the natural sun of this great system, which imparts light and warmth, so shall *Lafayette* have imparted *a light* and *a warmth*, which shall thrill through the hearts of beings yet unborn.”

At one o'clock, the General visited the African free school, under the tuition of Mr. Andrews, and direction of the trustees of the Manumission society.

He next visited the hospital, and then returned to his lodgings, and enjoyed a few moments repose, until it was ascertained, that the children of all the schools were paraded in the park, where, attended by the committee,

and trustees, as before, he returned, and viewed the whole of this most interesting groupe. The children were paraded in double lines, facing inwards, and extending entirely round the outward bounds of the park. Through these lines, the General passed, receiving, at every step, the warmest evidences of attachment, not only from the little scholars, to the number of 5000, but from at least, 5000 people more, who had assembled on the occasion. On arriving at the city hall, the party halted upon the steps, and the scholars marched round before their honored guest, and retired with their instructors.

On his return from this visit, he received military honors from the ninth regiment of the New York artillery, and was presented by Col. Muir, in behalf of the officers, with a superb gold mounted sword, who made the following address.

“GENERAL,—The officers of the ninth regiment of New York state artillery, anxious to manifest, in common with their fellow citizens, their esteem for you, as the champion of their country ; the associate and friend of Washington, have deputed me to present to you this sword, the belt and mountings being exclusively of the manufacture of this city.

It is unnecessary to recount the many signal services that you have rendered to our country. It does not comport with the character of soldiers, to multiply words or professions ; it is sufficient for them to know that you were always found in the front rank of these who shed their blood, and expended their treasure, in the glorious cause of liberty, during the eventful time, that “tried men’s souls.” These services are not forgotten, by a grateful posterity ; they are engraven on the hearts of a free people, by whom you will ever be remembered, as the friend of liberty, the benefactor of mankind.

May your declining years be as happy as your youthful and more mature ones have been useful and glorious ! Your name will ever be associated with liberty, freedom, and benevolence !

Permit me, General, to add my personal wishes for your health and happiness, and to assure you that I shall consider the circumstance of my having been chosen the organ of the officers of the regiment I have the honor to command, to present you with this sword, as one of the most agreeable and interesting of my life."

THE GENERAL'S ANSWER.

"With the highest pleasure and gratitude, I receive this most valuable present from a distinguished corps of citizen soldiers; every one of whom knows that swords have been given to man to defend liberty where it exists, to conquer where it has been invaded by crowned and acknowledged usurpers.

Accept, dear Colonel, and let all the officers and soldiers of your corps accept my most affectionate thanks."

The following is a copy of the inscription on the sword :

"Presented to Major-General Lafayette, by Colonel Alexander M. Muir, in behalf of the officers of the ninth regiment N. Y. S. Artillery, 10th Sept. 1824, as a small token of the esteem in which he is held by them for his private worth, and distinguished service during the war which gave independence to the United States."

The belt is of exquisite workmanship, richly embroidered with gold. On it are inscribed, in silver, the figures '76, and letters L. F. thus—"L. '76. F." The plate of the belt is large, and sufficiently elegant to correspond. The ground work of the plate is occupied with appropriate military devices, and around these are the four following inscriptions :

"The Marquis de Lafayette,
Born in France, 6th Sept. 1757.

Joined the American army of the Revolution as a volunteer, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, 11th Sept. 1777.

Commanded the army in Virginia during the campaign of 1781, and was at the attack at Yorktown, 19th Oct. 1781.

Revisits the U. S. of America on an invitation from Congress, and landed at New-York, August 16th, 1824."

In the evening he visited Vauxhall gardens, to which place he was escorted by the Lafayette guards.

On Saturday, he dined with the French Residents, at Washington hall, which was ornamented with arches composed of festoons of flowers, thrown across the hall, representing the four quarters of the globe, and resting on four marble columns placed in each corner. In the centre was a brilliant revolving sun. At each end of the table, were large transparent paintings, representing the Genius of Liberty presenting to the Goddess Cybele, Washington and Lafayette, with Minerva presiding over the scene. In one hand, the Goddess of liberty held a shield with the following inscription.—*Honneur a mon soutier.* (Honor to my supporter.) Down the middle of the table, for seventy feet in length, appeared a miniature representation of the New York canal, meandering through green pastures, groves of trees, over ledges of rocks, and under bridges, and bearing on its bosom, miniature canal boats, flocks of water fowl, &c.—Little fish were seen swimming in various directions.

This representation of one of the great sources of wealth, and prosperity, and enterprise of the state, was much admired for its taste and neatness, and it is said was got up under the direction of a person formerly in the employment of the King of Naples.

During Saturday, General Lafayette and his son called at the house of Mr. John Hurley, the patriotic manufacturer who sent out to him before he left France, the elegant Washington hat, which he has worn since his landing in this country, and who also refused to take pay for one furnished to George Washington La Fayette, alleging that *all the hats he could supply the family with were paid for forty years ago.* This visit evinces in the strongest light, the republican feelings and the affability and kindness of the great friend of liberty. He spent nearly an hour at Mr. Hurley's, and manifested a lively interest for his family, taking each by the hand, and conversing with them

in the most affectionate manner. His visit was without announcement, and therefore the more grateful to the feelings of all. While he remained, many of the neighbours and friends of Mr. Hurley were introduced, and cordially received by the General.

On Sunday, he attended Divine service at Trinity church.

FETE AT CASTLE GARDEN.

"After several postponements on account of the weather, the splendid fete given to General Lafayette took place on Tuesday evening, 14th, the delay having given time for extensive preparations.

This fete is represented as the most magnificent display ever witnessed in America; and is said to have made a reality of all we read of in the Persian Tales, and Arabian Nights; which dazzled the eye, and bewildered the imagination.

As early as six o'clock in the afternoon, carriages were in motion, every one being aware of the crowd which would ensue, and throng the avenue to the castle. By the judicious arrangements of the managers, every facility was afforded to the company of arriving with expedition and safety. For this purpose, the enclosure of the battery was thrown open opposite Greenwich and Bridge streets, and a semi-circular pathway for carriages, leading by the avenue to the castle, was constructed. By the side of this, was a walk for persons on foot, secured by barriers from the carriages on the one hand, and the multitude of spectators on the other. Three steam boats, tastefully adorned with flags and brilliantly illuminated, were also constantly plying from different points in the city, landing their crowds of passengers at covered ways, leading into the Castle. Owing to this easiness of access both by land and water, and the perfect order which was preserved in the approach, throngs were constantly pouring in from several directions; and before 10 o'clock, the whole company to the number of about *six thousand* had assembled.

It is estimated that the multitude within the enclosure of the battery could not have been less than fifty thou-

sand, filling to overflowing the whole of that spacious and beautiful area.

At about 8 o'clock, the line of carriages approaching with company, extended up Greenwich street, as far as Dey street, the distance of about half a mile.

The exterior view of the castle and the surrounding scenery, was grand and picturesque in the extreme.—Several houses in the vicinity were brilliantly illuminated, and in every direction lights were seen dancing upon the blue waters of the bay. At the entrance of the bridge, extending from the battery to the castle, a distance of several hundred feet, was a splendid pyramid of lamps, not less than fifty feet in height, surmounted by a large star of the most dazzling lustre, intended as emblematic of the glory of Lafayette. The bridge itself was carpeted and covered by an awning, the lofty arch lighted with hundreds of lamps, and adorned with wreaths, festoons, and copses of evergreen. At its extremity, on either hand, were antichambers and convenient rooms, where the ladies prepared for their entrance.

It was a scene of enchantment, which the mind could not bring itself to believe was a reality, and which left the beholder mute, bewildered, and gazing in astonishment. Let the reader imagine an immense amphitheatre, not less than two hundred feet in diameter, or six hundred feet in circumference, with galleries rising one above another, to the extreme part of the battlement, the ascent to which was by lofty flights of steps—let him imagine a canopy extending over the whole area, the apex of which was seventy feet from the floor, woven of festoons of flags of all colours and descriptions, entirely concealing the triple folds of canvass, forming the awning: let him imagine this spacious arch supported by a massive column, in the centre, entwined with spiral wreaths of laurel, half concealing the names of Revolutionary patriots, and arms extending from this central pillar, hung with thirteen chandeliers, blazing with almost painful lustre; let him imagine around the galleries, and rising to support the canopy, thirteen other transparent pillars of

large dimensions, glowing with every hue, their bases surrounded with the arms of the several states, their capitals with those of the nation, and each of them ornamented with a canopy : let him imagine the whole roof, and every part of the spacious area, hung with chandeliers and lamps, giving an indescribable brilliancy to the decorations of the room : let him imagine six thousand ladies and gentlemen, in full dresses, dancing, promenading, and moving in all directions, to the music of two numerous orchestras in the gallery, over the entrance : let him, if he can, combine, into one view, these splendid images, and he may form some idea of the *coup d'œil* of this spectacle. It is believed that the most celebrated amphitheatres of antiquity never presented a more grand and imposing view. It is certain, that nothing in this country, or in modern Europe, has surpassed, or even equalled it. Persons who were present at the coronation of the emperor Napoleon, and of George IV. say, that neither of those pageants could be compared with this in point of grandeur and effect.

All the ornaments of the castle were allegorical. The central pillar was designed to represent the centre of the Union ; and the thirteen transparent pillars, as well as the thirteen chandeliers, were emblematic of the thirteen original states, which united in the declaration of independence, and with which the Revolutionary services of General Lafayette are associated. The names of these states were hung in festoons, at the summits of the respective columns.

Over the entrance, was a bust of Washington, designed to represent him as the presiding spirit of the fête, given to his illustrious friend, and associate in arms. On one end of the gallery in front, was the word **MONMOUTH**, and on the other, **YORKTOWN**, in ornamental capitals ; in the centre, a large allegorical representation of the Genius of America, attended by the eagle, and bearing the inscription, "GRATITUDE TO THE FAITHFUL PATRIOT."

Opposite the entrance, and at the foot of the principal stair-way, leading to the gallery, was a splendid pavilion,

lined with blue silk, and superbly ornamented with suitable decorations, among which was a bust of Hamilton, wreathed with laurel, and several portraits of revolutionary heroes and statesmen. The interior was richly carpeted, and furnished with sofas, for the accommodation of the General and his suite.—In front of the pavilion, a table was spread, loaded with refreshments, among which was the mammoth cake, presented by Mr. Ferry. This cake was elegantly decorated, presenting, at equal distances around the pyramid, thirteen likenesses of the General, with the words “Welcome, Lafayette,” around each. It was also ornamented with columns, stars, and roses, and displayed national standards on the top. The inscriptions were formed of sugar plumbs, inserted in the cake.

The company was numerous and brilliant, beyond what has probably been ever witnessed in this country; embracing a large proportion of our most respectable citizens, with their families, and a great number of strangers, from various parts of the United States, Canada, and Europe.

At about ten o'clock, General Lafayette entered the Castle, accompanied by his suite, and escorted by the committee of arrangements. A line of beauty, taste, and fashion, eagerly pressing to salute him, as he passed, extending from the entrance to his pavilion, across the hall.—He walked through the gallery, and the area below, and was introduced to a great number of ladies and gentlemen. On taking his seat in the pavilion, the allegorical painting, in the front gallery, arose, and disclosed a fine transparency of his seat at La Grange, in France. Beneath the picture, were the words “HIS HOME,” in capitals. The effect was instantaneous, and produced bursts of applause.

Throughout the whole evening, the company amused themselves with cotillions, eighty sets being frequently on the floor at the same time, the dances being called, and closed by the bugle. In the intervals, the other orchestra played a variety of marches, and national airs.

to the music of which, the party promenaded through the spacious area, which, at no one time, was crowded, notwithstanding the immense concourse. The evening was one of the serenest and most delightful during this season; the cloudless moon, pouring her silver beams upon the waters, and the softened air, from the harbor, breathing through the numerous openings of the castle. Owing to these favourable circumstances, not the slightest inconvenience was experienced from so large an assemblage, the whispering of the breeze superseding the necessity of the fan.

At two o'clock in the morning, the General took leave of the company, and embarked on board the *James Kent*, in waiting for him, at the castle, being beautifully illuminated, and adorned with banners. As she wheeled from her moorings, and commenced her march up the Hudson, burning, like an enchanted castle, upon the waters, the whole company rushed to the battlement, and cheered her departure, following, with the warmest benedictions, their illustrious visitant, on his way to West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Albany. Large delegations from these places, accompanied him.

The General expressed himself delighted with this gala; which, owing to the advantages of the place, and other circumstances, has not, and cannot be equalled by any fete that will be given him in this country. Perhaps there is not a place in the world, in all respects so commodious, and eligible for such a festival.

Soon after the General left the castle, the company retired, without any accident to mar the festivities of the fete, and delighted with the enjoyments of an evening, which will long be remembered, and form an era in the legends of fashionable amusements.*

London boasts of its *Vauxhall*; Paris, of its *Champ d'Elysses*; Naples, of *San Carlos*; but foreign gentlemen present, admitted, that they had never seen any thing to equal this fete, in the several countries to which they respectively belong.

* New York Statesman.

One circumstance, deserving notice, has been omitted, on his second visit to the city of New York. Previous to his excursion up the north river, the General purchased the portable writing desk, which obtained the premium at the last exhibition of the mechanic and scientific institution of that city, and presented it to Capt. Allyn, of the ship *Cadmus*, whose polite attentions to the General, during his passage from Havre, secured his esteem and friendship.—The desk is made of rich mahogany, lined on the top and front, with rose wood, and indented with polished brass scollops, inlaid with admirable exactness. A highly polished brass plate, on the top, bears the following inscription :—

“ General Lafayette,
to his excellent friend,
Captain Allyn.
August 15th, 1824.”

This desk was manufactured by Mr. N. Prentiss : the General also presented the chief mate, Mr. Daniel Chadwick, a very beautiful and rich case of instruments, suitable for his profession.

The steam boat made good progress, for a considerable distance ; but the fog coming up so thick as to impede her progress with safety, she unfortunately grounded, at a place called the oyster bank, which detained them several hours. About 12 o'clock, her approach to that point, was announced ; and the lofty bank of the Hudson, was lined with spectators ; and the cadets were in line, as if they had been summoned from their barracks, by the wand of a magician. The General was here received by Colonel Thayer, the commander of the post, accompanied by Major Generals Brown and Scott, with their respective suites, together with the officers and professors upon the station, under a salute of twenty-one guns, from a detachment of artillery, posted upon the bluff, directly north of the old barracks. A landeau was in readiness to receive the General, as he stepped on shore, in which he ascended the hill, to the plain, followed by a long procession.

He was received on the plain, by the corps of cadets, whom he reviewed; and afterwards received the marching salute, in front of the marquee erected for him, and witnessed several evolutions, which evinced the perfection of discipline. From the parade ground, the General repaired, for a few moments, to the quarters of Generals Brown and Scott, at Mr. Cozzens', while the ladies assembled in a spacious room, adjoining the library, and partook of refreshments prepared for the occasion. This library is very extensive, and the room is decorated with portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Mr. Calhoun, and General Williams, who were originally at the head of this institution. At half past two, the General was conducted, by Colonel Thayer, to the splendid library of the institution, where the corps of cadets were individually presented to him, by Major Worth; the gentlemen upon the point, who had not previously been introduced, were then presented, after which the ladies were severally introduced,

From the library, the General repaired to the mess room of the Cadets, elegantly fitted up for the occasion, and sat down to an elegant dinner with about 400 persons. It would be needless to recount the numerous and elegant decorations that were displayed in the room. Festoons of evergreen were suspended from pillar to pillar, in every direction through the spacious hall. Back of the President's chair hung the star spangled banner. Over the chair was a large spread, and elegantly wrought eagle, with the words "September 6, 1757," issuing from the streamer in his beak, and "York Town" grasped in his claws. A crown of laurel, interwoven with roses, was suspended over the General's head.

At six of the clock, the General embarked on board the boat for Newburgh.

He arrived at Newburgh, after dark, and was escorted by a corps of infantry, who were in waiting on the wharf, to the Orange hotel, where he was received by the corporation of the village, and welcomed in an appropriate address by their president, on behalf of his

fellow citizens. After the General had made a suitable reply to the address, he was escorted, in an open carriage, through the principal streets of the city, over which were thrown numerous arches, beautifully embellished, and bearing patriotic inscriptions. These were so richly and beautifully ornamented with festoons and flowers, that they would have answered well for decorations to the portals of the temple of Flora herself. The inscription here was, "Welcome our hero, Lafayette."

At Poughkeepsie, the General was received with the same evidences of grateful and patriotic feeling. The steam boat arrived at the landing before day light.

At sun rise, all hands were piped on deck, and a more imposing spectacle has rarely been presented. The high bluffs below the landing place, were covered with troops in uniform, and thousands of citizens were crowding the wharves, and showing themselves in large groupes, from the neighboring heights, and windows of the houses, standing within view of the river. All ages and sexes seemed to press anxiously forward, to show their gratitude to their welcome visitor.

The troops on duty at this place, consisted of the uniform companies, belonging to the several regiments of the 7th division of infantry, under Major Brush. Their appearance was soldier-like, and their discipline excellent.

A barouche was drawn up for the General, and another for his son, each drawn by four white horses. He was then escorted through several of the principal streets, to the front of Mr. Forbes' hotel.

Immediately after breakfast, and with a praiseworthy promptness, the escort was formed, and the General was attended to the boat with every possible mark of respect. Numerous agreeable attentions were paid to the General, on his passage up the river, by the occupants of the several country seats which adorn its banks. While passing the scene of Arnold's treason, General Lafayette related, very minutely, all the circumstances

connected with that affair. Washington, with many other officers, arrived at Arnold's house, on the day of his escape. Intelligence of the arrest of Andre, and the treason of Arnold, was communicated to Washington a few minutes before dinner. He mentioned it to Lafayette, Hamilton, and Knox only. At dinner, it was observed, that General and Mrs. Arnold were both absent. After dinner, the intelligence spread rapidly, and a council of the general officers was called, at which, General Knox, the junior brigadier, was first asked by Washington, what ought to be done. General Knox, with great gravity, replied, "that something should be done to prevent the desertion of major generals."

A few miles below Newburgh, the General recognised his quarters, in the winter of 1781, and called Major Cooper, who was there with him, to talk over the incidents of that winter. "Do you recollect," said he to Major Cooper, "when Major *****, who used to slide down that hill, with the girls, came near being drowned, by falling through the ice? He was an eccentric, but an excellent man."

The boat arrived at Clermont, about four in the afternoon, and anchored off the beautiful mansion of R. L. Livingston, Esq. To those who have travelled upon the Hudson, nothing will be necessary in praise of this elegant situation. To those who have *not*, it may be proper to say, it is one of the most delightful spots in nature.—This seat was formerly the late Chancellor Livingston's.

But while the rocks and glens, and even trees to their topmast branches, presented this animated spectacle, the General, his suite, and friends, were still more surprised by the appearance upon the lawn, of this romantic and secluded place, of a regiment of well-disciplined troops, in uniform, drawn up to receive him.

The shipping anchored in the stream, was decorated with appropriate flags; and, on landing, a salute was fired from the vessels, and returned from the shore. The General was then conducted by Generals Lewis

and Fish to the seat of Mr. Livingston, where he was received by that gentleman with every mark of courtesy and respect.

After the friends of Mr. Livingston, assembled on the occasion, had been presented, the General reviewed the troops upon the lawn, by whom he was honored with a *feu de joie*. At this moment, a long procession of the ancient and honorable fraternity of freemasons, consisting of a chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and the members of "Widow's Son Lodge," of Redhook, emerged from a grove, and, on being presented to the General, an address was delivered by Palmer Cooke, Esq. W. M. of the abovementioned lodge.

After a brief and pertinent reply, the General accepted of an invitation to visit the seat of EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON, Esq. which is situated but a short distance to the north, upon the same elevated and beautiful plain. An excellent collation, together with refreshments of every suitable kind, were served up. And while the company were partaking of these, the steam boat **Richmond**, Captain Wiswall, came down, and anchored alongside of the **James Kent**; having on board Major General **JACOB RUTSEN VAN RENSSELAER**, and suite, Brigadier General **Fleming** and suite, the mayor of Hudson, (**Rufus Reed**, Esq.) **Dr. Tallman**, late mayor, and Colonel **Strong**, as delegates from the city of Hudson, together with the Hudson band, and two elegant uniform companies, under the command of Colonel **Edmonds**. This formidable addition to the company already on the ground, repaired immediately to the seat of Mr. **E. P. Livingston**, from whence, after refreshments were served out to them by Mr. **L. and Com. Wiswall**, in person, General Lafayette was escorted back to the seat of his liberal entertainer. As night came on, the troops and crowd from the country dispersed, and the Hudson troops were taken on board of the steam boat **James Kent**, where refreshments were ordered, and the forward deck and cabin assigned to them for the night. In the evening, the

whole of Mr. L's. splendid suite of apartments was brilliantly lighted up, and an elegant ball was given in honor of the General's company.

During the evening, a sumptuous supper was served up in a style of magnificence rarely, if ever, equalled in this country. The room selected for this part of the *fête*, was an extensive greenhouse or orangery, and the effect was indescribably fine. The tables had been made, and fitted for this occasion, and were spread beneath a large grove of orange and lemon trees, with bending branches of fruit, and many other species of exotic shrubs and plants. Flora also, had profusely scattered her blossoms; and the whole scene seemed to partake of enchantment. The beholder stood gazing as if bound by the wizzard spell of the magician. The night was dark and rainy; but this contributed to the general effect of the *fête*, inasmuch as the darkness heightened the effect of the thousand lamps, by which the surrounding groves were illuminated. There was also a fine exhibition of fire works, which had been prepared, and brought from New York, for the occasion. It having been found inconvenient to provide suppers for so many on board of the boat, the whole detachment of troops were invited by Mr. L. to supper in the green house, which invitation was accepted. At ten o'clock, General Lafayette retired from this scene of gaiety and beauty, and at two, the hall was closed, and the company separated, not only highly gratified with the entertainment, but with the manner in which it was got up, and imparted to his guests, by Mr. L. whose style of living closely approximates that of the real English gentleman, and whose wealth is equalled by his kindness and liberality.

RECEPTION AT CATSKILL.

On his arrival at this place, the long wharf, which projects half a mile into the river, was occupied by two battalions of troops in uniform. The highlands, which nearly exclude the whole village from a view of the

river, were covered with people, and on the arrival of the *James Kent* at the dock, a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the artillery on one of the heights. The engagements of the General rendered it necessary for him to be in Albany on that day, to dinner ; in consequence of which, his stay at Catskill was rendered more limited than had been anticipated.—He was drawn through the principal street, in an open carriage, by four white horses. The crowd assembled, amounted to between three and four thousand people. Civic arches were erected, dressed with appropriate decorations of evergreens and flowers, bearing the inscription of “WELCOME LAFAYETTE.” The windows were crowded with the ladies, who waved their scarfs and handkerchiefs, while the populace were making the hills echo, and the valleys resound, with their reiterated cheers. Among the groupe assembled in front of Mr. Crowell’s house, were many, whose silver locks, furrowed features, and tottering steps, bespoke age and hard services.

But time, which will not slacken his pace, nor even linger amid scenes like this, rendered it necessary that the General should be on board. He left amid the hearty cheers of the inhabitants ; the ladies once more waved their handkerchiefs ; while many of the young men, in the retinue of the General, who felt more interested in viewing the young and fair damsels, who presented themselves at the window, than the aged veterans ; could but wonder how the town came by so much beauty and elegance.

The children of the village of Catskill have remitted the sum of \$150 to the treasurer of the American Bible Society, to constitute Lafayette a life director of the society.

RECEPTION AT HUDSON.

On the arrival of the boat at Hudson, just before twelve, he was invited to partake of a public dinner at that place, but time would not permit. This was some-

what of a disappointment to the inhabitants, as splendid preparations had been made for his reception.

He was conducted to an elegant barouche, drawn by four beautiful black horses, attended by four grooms, in a special livery.

At this place, as well as those he had already passed through, were erected arches elegantly decorated, over one of which stood a colossal figure, representing the Genius of Liberty, grasping in her hand, the American standard, which, from its unusual size, had an imposing effect. Appropriate inscriptions were borne upon each of the arches. The procession moved to the court house, which was superbly decorated, and all the seats without the bar, were filled by the "fair daughters of Columbia."

At the entrance of the bar, on either side, stood a beautiful Corinthian pillar, with caps and cornices of the composite order of architecture, elegantly wrought and ornamented with leaves and gold. On the top of each of these pillars was placed a globe, and the whole were united at the top, by a chain of flowers of every hue, festooned with laurel and roses. The General was conducted to the rich and beautiful portal, where his honor the mayor delivered an address.

Lafayette briefly replied to the address ; after which, the members of the common council were severally presented to him. A most interesting and affecting spectacle was then presented. Sixty-eight veterans of the revolution, who had collected from the different parts of the county, formed a part of the procession, and were next presented ; and it so happened, that several of them were officers, and many of them soldiers, who had served with Lafayette. Notwithstanding they were admonished that the greatest haste was necessary, yet every one had something to say ; and when they grasped his friendly hand, each seemed reluctant to release it. One of them came up, with a sword in his hand, which, as he passed, he remarked, was "given to him by the marquis," at such a place, "in Rhode Isl-

and." Another, with a tear, glistening in his eye, as he shook the hand of the General, observed, "You, sir, gave me the first guinea I ever had in my life; I shall never forget that." The officers of the militia were next presented, and, after them, the ladies.

So earnest were the solicitations of the people that, contrary to the intentions of the General, he was constrained to alight for a few moments at the hotel, where preparations had been made for dinner. The room was elegantly decorated; and over the chair designed for the seat of Lafayette, was a wreath, in the centre of which was an inscription in poetry. After a short delay the General returned to the boat; and on leaving the dock three cheers were given, and returned from the boat. In passing up the river, the docks and the villages of COXSACKIE, NEW BALTIMORE and COEYMANS, were crowded with people, who gave assurance of their affection and respect, by their repeated cheers.

RECEPTION AT ALBANY.

General Lafayette visited Albany on Friday the 17th of September.

His welcome was announced by a salute of artillery and the merry peal of bells which continued ringing nearly two hours. On landing, he entered a barouche drawn by four white horses, accompanied by Major General Solomon Van Rensselaer, marshal of the day.

He was then escorted by a company of cavalry and gentlemen on horseback to Greenbush, where he was received and entertained by the citizens of that place, who had erected a spacious tent for the occasion. Near the tent was also erected a civic arch, elegantly decorated with evergreens and flowers, and upon which were appropriate inscriptions. On one side, *Freedom's Volunteer, LAFAYETTE—One Republic not ungrateful*: On

the other, *Yorktown*, 19th October, 1781—"The Boy did escape."*

After spending a short time with the citizens of Greenbush, he proceeded to the Ferry, and immediately crossed the North river to the Albany side, where were assembled to welcome him, thousands of well dressed citizens, whose voices made the welkin ring as he approached the landing. On his reaching the shore, an excellent band of twenty-one respectable young men, and superior we think to any *private* band we have ever heard, commenced playing "*Lafayette's welcome to America*," a new tune, composed by Mr. Meline, leader of the band.

Among the inscriptions on the arch, decorated with various flowers and evergreens, and hung with variegated lamps were the following.

"THE HERO WELCOME."

"WE REMEMBER THY DEEDS.

WE REVERE THY WORTH.

WE LOVE THY VIRTUES.

WE HAIL THEE WELCOME."

At the foot of State street, was erected a splendid civic temple, in the centre of which was a bust of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. The temple was beautifully decorated with roses and evergreens, and brilliantly illuminated; on the top of it was perched a *live Eagle*, which, as the General passed, pointed its beak towards him and flapped its wings, as though it would say, Welcome Lafayette! The appearance of the temple was very grand, and the inscriptions were numerous and appropriate, none of them however, possessed the charm of novelty.

On arriving at the Capitol, which was tastefully ornamented, the Mayor, Judge Spencer, delivered an appro-

*Allusion is here made to a sentence, written in a letter by Cornwallis, (which was intercepted) in the Virginia Campaign of 1781—where he observes in relation to Lafayette—"The boy cannot escape me." Yet this heroic youth foiled him in all his movements, and drove him to his covert in Yorktown, where the boasting man-General was entrapped, with his whole army.

priate address, and bade a cordial welcome to the distinguished guest, in behalf of his fellow citizens, and received a handsome reply.

A splendid ball was given in the assembly chamber, which was fitted up for the occasion, with much taste and elegance, being hung with festoons of evergreens and flowers, surrounding the names of revolutionary patriots and soldiers.

On Saturday the General visited Troy; and after partaking of a collation with the members of the chapter of Royal Arch Masons of that city, and other gentlemen, he proceeded to the Troy female Seminary.

The ladies were drawn up in ranks on each side of an arbor; and as the General entered it, he was met by a committee of nine ladies, with Mrs. Albert Pawling at their head. The General was introduced to the committee by Col. Lane, and was then addressed in the following very neat and appropriate manner by Mrs. Pawling:

"Respected and Dear Sir,

The ladies of Troy rejoice in the opportunity of meeting the illustrious friend and early benefactor of their much loved country—and through me, tender to you sir, their most affectionate respects and cordial welcome to this now peaceful and happy land.

The ladies are also proud in being able to present, in the pupils of the adjoining seminary, a living testimony of the blessings conferred by that independence, which you, sir, so essentially contributed to establish, and in which our sex enjoy a prominent share.

Permit me, sir, the pleasure of introducing you to the principal and assistant teachers of "The Troy Female Seminary,"—an institution which we consider an honor to our city and country."

In reply, the General expressed his happiness at such a cordial reception from the ladies of Troy; and was then conducted up the arbor to the front of the edifice, on the steps of which, the principal of the Seminary, Mrs. EMMA WILLARD, was waiting to receive him. The

steps ascended from each side, and on their front was an arch, surrounded by evergreens and flowers, bearing this well adapted inscription:

"WE OWE OUR SCHOOLS TO FREEDOM—FREEDOM TO LAFAYETTE."

He was handed up the steps and introduced to Mrs. Willard by Mrs. Pawling. On the landing place he found himself under a canopy of evergreens and flowers, from the centre of which, and directly over his head, was suspended a beautiful wreath.

Here the principal of the seminary was standing, at the entrance of the hall, and within it her beautiful school was arrayed, with their instructress of music, prepared to perform the following fine lines, written for the occasion, by Mrs. Willard herself. When the General had been introduced, they were sung.

And art thou, then, dear Hero come?
And do our eyes behold the man,
Who nerved his arm and bared his breast
For us, ere yet our life began?
For us and for our native land,
Thy youthful valor dared the war;
And now, in winter of thine age,
Thou'st come and left thy lov'd ones far.

CHORUS.

Then deep and dear thy welcome be;
Nor think thy daughters far from thee:
Columbia's daughters, lo! we bend,
And claim to call thee FATHER, FRIEND!

But was't our country's rights alone
Impell'd Fayette to Freedom's van!
No! 'twas the love of human kind—
It was the sacred cause of man—
It was benevolence sublime,
Like that which sways the Eternal mind!
And benefactor of the world,
He shed his blood for all mankind!

CHORUS.

Then deep and dear thy welcome be;
Nor think thy daughters far from thee:
Daughters of human kind we bend,
And claim to call thee FATHER, FRIEND!

The instructress of music, Miss Smith, whose voice is one of almost unmatched sweetness and richness of tone, and who plays and sings with great expression,

performed the air, accompanying her voice on the piano; and the whole school joined in the chorus.

At the close of the music, two pupils, one of them the daughter of his excellency Governor Van Ness, of Vermont, and the other, the daughter of his excellency Governor Cass, of Michigan, stepped forward, as the representatives of the youth of their own sex throughout the country, and presented him, one a copy of Mrs. Willard's "Plan of Female Education," and the other a copy of the lines just sung, beautifully printed on a sheet of embossed paper, bordered with blue.

The General was then handed from the steps and down the arbor, by the principal of the Seminary, followed by the committee of ladies. At the entrance of the arbour next the street, the barouche was in waiting, into which he was handed by Colonel Lane, when the escort received him again, and conducted him down to the ferry, on his return to Albany.

On Saturday morning he took passage in the steam boat, James Kent, for New York, and arrived on Monday in excellent health and spirits.

In the afternoon of Monday, he dined with the Masons, at Washington Hall, and in the evening visited the Park Theatre. The masonic dinner is said to have been one of the most splendid festivals that has ever taken place in this country. There were five hundred of the fraternity present, elegantly dressed. Six tables were extended in a parallel direction almost the length of the spacious saloon, at either end of which, elevated considerably higher than the others, were the tables at which were seated the officers of the Grand Lodge and guests. The hall, says the New York Patriot, was crossed by two superb arches, extending from the corners, and crossing each other near the ceiling in the centre of the room; from their junction was suspended a brilliant sun, about six feet in diameter. In the end of the room in which Lafayette sat, a large arch canopy, of evergreens, flowers, &c. was erected for the reception of the illustrious chief; and back of the table was

an illuminated and truly magnificent representation of the Masonic Temple. Beneath, an illuminated arch, on one of the walls of the saloon, were paintings representing Washington and Hamilton: and at the end opposite to that at which Lafayette sat, a handsome allegorical painting, illuminated, was placed: this represented Washington and Lafayette, hand in hand, while the genius of liberty was crowning both with laurel. The walls were festooned with flowers, evergreens, and flags, and the banners of the various masonic associations were displayed around the room.

The General left New York on Thursday, to proceed upon his southern tour. Previous to his departure, he was presented by Mr. Mumford, with the memorable *Cane* worn by Franklin, and which he left in his will to Washington.

At Jersey city he was welcomed by Governor Williamson, and escorted by squadrons of horse and a cavalcade. At Bergen, the deputation of the town, with other offerings, presented him with a *Cane* made from an apple tree, under which Washington and Lafayette once dined during the revolution. His progress was announced by salutes. At Newark his reception was unusually splendid. Three thousand infantry and five hundred horse were paraded, and reviewed. The procession was long, and among others, was the deputation from New York city.

After partaking of a collation with Major Boudinot, he proceeded for Elizabethtown, accompanied by the Governor, and a numerous cortege, proceeded by a military escort.

At Elizabethtown, he was received by the corporation of the city. C. Halste, Esq. the Mayor, welcomed him in the following address.

“General Lafayette—

Your adopted country rejoices in this opportunity of offering you a Nation's homage. Less than fifty years have elapsed, since the story of our colonial oppressions called you to our shores, a youthful, but gallant soldier in

the camp of freedom. At that period, you could only receive the soldier's welcome to the embattled field, and be pointed to the enemy within our borders; the welcome of the kindred spirits of our revolution to an honourable share in the glorious, but then almost hopeless struggle for independence. This we know, was then a sufficient welcome to the heart that could bleed for others' wrongs; and to the feelings of him who could forget the allurements of rank and fortune, and hazard all on the event of a doubtful contest, in vindication of strangers' rights.

We recollect, with pride, that our armies were then led by heroes, worthy brothers in arms in the cause of liberty—that we had a beloved Washington to extend to you the right hand of fellowship, and to share with you the dangers of the field. Your name and virtues are engraven with his on the tablets of our hearts, and with his shall be transmitted to our children's children, with accumulating honour. We have already experienced blessings which give some measure, by which we can estimate the value of your services. The short period of a single life has given birth to a nation, and brought it to an eminence which commands the admiration of the world.

In the morning of that life which you devoted to our destinies, clouds and darkness rested upon them. Our hearts glow with gratitude, that before your sun has gone down, we are enabled to welcome you to bright and happy scenes of domestic peace, and of unexampled national prosperity.

I beg you to accept from the corporation of this Borough, the assurance of their profound esteem and grateful remembrance. And permit me, sir, in their name, and in accordance with my own feelings, to bid you a most cordial welcome to the land and hearts of free-men."

The General was then conducted to a platform in front of the hotel, where he was met by the M. W. Grand Master Munn, who in presence of a large concourse of his masonic brethren, presented our illustrious brother, in

behalf of Washington Lodge, an appropriate gold medal, and made a pertinent address.

He passed the night with his early friend General Jonathan Dayton. At ten o'clock on Friday, the party resumed their journey—and were detained a short time at Rahway and Woodbridge, at both of which places the General was handsomely received.

At Brunswick, where ample preparations had been made, the cavalcade arrived at four o'clock.

The General was addressed, in behalf of the Corporation by Dr. Taylor, after which the party sat down to a splendid dinner at Follet's hotel. Several rural arches had been erected in this city as well as at the several towns before mentioned.

On the 25th September he left N. Brunswick for Princeton. He was met at Kingston by the committee of arrangements, and the Princeton Cavalry and infantry. While at Princeton, the president of the institution at that place, after a pertinent address, presented the General with the Diploma made out in the year 1790, signed by the late Dr. Witherspoon, then president, and the then Trustees of the College.

At two o'clock, the cavalcade arrived at Trenton, where about 3000 troops, and an immense multitude of people had assembled. The General was conducted to the state-house, at the gate of which was erected the triumphal arch under which General Washington passed, on his journey to New-York, to be inaugurated as President of the U. States. Here he was met by a choir of 24 young ladies, each having the name of a state imprinted on the waist ribband. The General playfully remarked, without any reflection upon the sovereign congress, that the states were never so well represented before. The following address was delivered by the Mayor.

"SIR—The citizens of Trenton most cordially and affectionately bid you welcome among them.

To receive upon this spot, where your friend, our illustrious Washington, raised the first successful barrier

against the relentless tide of oppression, which in the eventful period of seventy-six, was rolling over our country ; the hero who, in the succeeding stages of our revolutionary struggle, acted so conspicuous a part, and contributed so essentially to its glorious termination, cannot fail to awaken the most agreeable sensations.

Next to our beloved Washington, there is no name entwined with deeper interest in the hearts of Jersey men than Lafayette. None which they will transmit to their posterity, encircled with a wreath of nobler praise, or embalmed with the incense of purer love, than that of the interesting stranger who embarked his life and fortune upon the tempestuous ocean of our Revolution—and who fought at Brandywine—at Monmouth and at Yorktown, to procure for Americans those blessings you now see them so fully enjoy.

The aged Veteran, who partook with you the fatigues and dangers of the camp—the march and the battle—hails your return to the land of your youthful exploits, with sentiments of fraternal love—a love cemented by the blood you mutually shed, and the toils you mutually endured in the glorious contest.

The present generation, too young to share with you in the conflict, look to you with feelings of filial love and veneration—from their infancy they have been taught to unite your name with the fathers of our country, and they doubt not that your heart still beats with the same warm affection to this people, as when in the attitude of the youthful warrior, you flung your shield before our infant republic.

Our gratitude delights in rearing this day to you sir, a civic arch, rendered to us deeply interesting by being the same, which five and thirty years ago, served to evince our attachment to our beloved and revered Washington—but all sir, that you see or hear, can but inadequately convey the warmth of those feelings by which the citizens of this place are actuated towards you—and the joy it affords them to receive you as their guest.”

An address was also delivered by General Stryker, on the part of the militia of the state, to which General Lafayette returned a very flattering reply.

He afterwards dined with the corporation, and supped with the Cincinnati. To the address of the Cincinnati the General made this reply :

“ My friends, I want words to express the happiness I feel in thus meeting my brothers and companions in arms in the state of New Jersey. My heart thanks you for your affectionate remembrance of me, and for the kind manner in which you have expressed it. This happy country is now in the full enjoyment of the invaluable benefits of those sacred rights of human nature for which we fought and bled ; and we must not despair of their final triumph on the other side of the Atlantic.— I regret that so many of the society are no more ; and I wish to express my most affectionate regards for the survivors. To the New-Jersey line particular praise and honor is due, for their distinguished services in the arduous contest. I beg you, sir, to communicate to each of the Society my best wishes for his individual happiness and prosperity.”

On Sunday morning he attended divine service at the Presbyterian church, and in the afternoon visited Joseph Buonaparte, with whom he spent two hours. It was an interesting meeting ; both were deeply affected, and warmly embraced each other.

He crossed the Delaware at eleven o'clock on Monday morning, escorted by the Governor of New-Jersey, and the committee of Trenton, and was received on the Pennsylvania shore by the Governor of Pennsylvania, in the presence of his staff, the committee of the city of Philadelphia, and a brilliant display of troops. He was addressed by the Governor, to which the General made an affectionate reply.

We have hitherto been particular in detailing every circumstance of interest connected with the reception of the General on his tour through New-England. As he approaches south from Philadelphia, it would be un-

necessary, and perhaps uninteresting to the generality of our readers to be thus minute. It would also cause us to exceed the highest number of pages marked out in the prospectus. Whatever of interest, may attach itself to his reception in future, whether grave and serious, anecdotal or otherwise, will be related with a brevity and conciseness, (not losing sight of any thing important) which may be more appropriate, and more acceptable to our readers.

The addresses which have been delivered by the municipal authorities of the various towns and cities through which the General has passed, and so cordially welcomed, as well as the replies thereto, the various mottos and inscriptions, which have adorned the banners and civic arches, must from the nature of the case, aside from some few local circumstances and events, participate somewhat of similarity. But that *similarity* is nothing less than the spontaneous burst of a NATION'S GRATITUDE.

ENTREE INTO PHILADELPHIA.

His reception in this city was grand beyond description. The procession reached about four miles, and occupied the space of one hour and ten minutes in entering the city.

The men were formed in platoons of from eight to sixteen in open order. Taking as much of the line as it was possible to embrace in one view, the effect was very imposing. The splendid dresses and excellent accoutrements of the military, the fine equipment of the private citizens, the banners of colored silk waving in the wind, the gilded standards, and the emblems of the different mechanic arts, all conspired to give splendour to the scene.

As the General approached the arch at Vine street, twenty-four young girls, dressed in white, with garlands of flowers, sung the following song :

Strike the cymbal, roll the tymbal,
Sound the trumpets, beat the drums,

Loudly ringing, cheerily singing,
 Lo, the patriot hero comes.
 Great commoner, slighting honour,
 Here the youthful hero came,
 Aiding strangers, braving dangers,
 Human freedom was his aim.
 Troops come prancing—see advancing,
 All Columbia's sons and daughters,
 Greet the hero lands and waters.
 Streamers streaming, shouts proclaiming
 Far and near the hero's name.
 God of thunder, rend asunder
 'All the pow'r that tyrants boast.
 What are nations, what their stations,
 When compared with freedom's host?
 What are mighty monarchs now,
 While at freedom's shrine we bow,
 Pride of princes, strength of kings,
 To the dust fair freedom brings,
 Hail him—Hail him—let each exulting band,
 Welcome Fayette—to freedom's happy land,
 All hail him—all hail—all hail him.

About the same time the John Adams, anchored in the stream opposite to Vine street, fired a salute. When the General arrived opposite to the State house, another salute was fired by the frigate, and the bells of Christ church “rang a merry peal.”

Included in the order of procession, were one hundred and fifty revolutionary heroes, drawn in three cars of great magnitude, with four horses each, trimmed with white and red, and the cars decorated with evergreens, flags, and emblematical descriptions. Each soldier wore the revolutionary cockade. On one side of the first car, in large gold letters, were the words, “Defenders of our country;” on the other, “The survivors of 1776;” in front, “Washington;” in the rear, “Lafayette;” also a large car, containing a body of printers, and in which were the various articles belonging to a printing office. The compositors and pressmen were at work, and the latter distributed from the press an ode, prepared for the occasion, by Alderman Barker. The members of the Typographical Society followed, preceded by a banner, inscribed, “Lafayette, the friend of universal liberty, and the rights of the press.”

There were also two hundred cordwainers, with badges, emblems, &c. ; three hundred weavers ; one hundred and fifty rope makers ; one hundred and fifty lads ; one hundred ship builders ; seven hundred mechanics, of different occupations ; one hundred and fifty coopers, preceded by a car, containing a cooper's shop, with workmen, fitting staves, and driving hoops, &c. ; one hundred and fifty butchers, handsomely mounted on horseback ; between two and three hundred cartmen, mounted with aprons trimmed with blue ; a body of two hundred riflemen, handsomely dressed ; artillery with field pieces ; a brigade of infantry in uniform ; and a body of about three hundred farmers from the surrounding country.

The following is the address of the mayor, and the General's reply :

" *General*,—The citizens of Philadelphia welcome to their homes the patriot who has long been dear to their hearts.

Grateful, at all times, for the enjoyment of a free government, they are, on this occasion, peculiarly anxious, but unable to express a deep felt sentiment of pure affection towards those venerated men, whose martial and civic virtues, under Providence, have conferred upon themselves, and their descendants, this mighty blessing.

Forty eight years ago, in this city, and in this hallowed hall, which may emphatically be called the *birth place of independence*, a convention of men, such as the world has rarely seen, pre-eminent for talents and patriotism, solemnly declared their determination to assume for themselves the right of self-government, and that they and their posterity should thenceforth assert their just rank among the nations of the earth. A small, but cherished band, of those who breasted the storm, and sustained the principles thus promulgated to the world, still remain. In the front rank of these worthies, history will find, and we now delight to honour, General Lafayette, whose whole life has been devoted to the cause of freedom, and to the support of the unalienable rights of man.

General—Many of your co-patriots have passed away, but the remembrance of their virtues, and their services, shall never pass from the minds of this people ; their's is an imperishable fame, the property of ages yet to come. But we turn from the fond recollection of the illustrious dead, to hail with heart felt joy the illustrious living, and again bid welcome, most kindly and affectionately welcome, to the guest of the nation, the patriot Lafayette."

To which the General was pleased to make the following reply :—

" My entrance through this fair and great city, amidst the most solemn and affecting recollections, and under all the circumstances of a welcome, which no expression could adequately acknowledge, has excited emotions in my heart, in which are mingled the feelings of nearly fifty years.

Here, sir, within these sacred walls, by a council of wise and devoted patriots, and in a style worthy of the deed itself, was boldly declared the independence of these vast United States, which, while it anticipated the independence, and, I hope, the *republican* independence, of the whole American hemisphere, has begun, for the civilized world, the era of a new, and of the only social order, founded on the unalienable rights of man, the practicability and advantages of which are every day admirably demonstrated by the happiness and prosperity of your populous city.

Here, sir, was planned the formation of our virtuous, brave revolutionary army, and the providential inspiration received, that gave the command of it to our beloved, matchless Washington. But these and many other remembrances, are mingled with a deep regret for the numerous cotemporaries, for the great and good men whose loss we have remained to mourn. It is to their services, Sir, to your regard for their memory, to your knowledge of the friendships I have enjoyed, that I refer the greater part of honors here and elsewhere received, much superior to my individual merit.

It is also under the auspices of their venerated names, as well as under the impulse of my own sentiments, that I beg you, Mr. Mayor, you, gentlemen of both councils, and all the citizens of Philadelphia, to accept the tribute of my affectionate respect and profound gratitude."

To describe the mottos on the numerous arches, and the appropriate exhibition of portraits in front of the printing offices, would transcend the limits prescribed to our work. Suffice it to say, they exhibited specimens of literature and taste, worthy the occasion which called them forth. The illumination, though not *universal*, was *general*, and, in many parts of the city, brilliant. Portraits of distinguished patriots, civilians, and warriors, were transparently exhibited; and in front of the Coffee House, was placed a picture of *La Bonne Mere, the Good Mother*. This was the name of the ship in which General Layette first sailed for this country. She was about 400 tons burthen, and commanded by Capt. Le Boursier.

During the afternoon, the General paid several visits in a private carriage. The illumination ceased about eleven o'clock. The number of persons assembled, was estimated at one hundred thousand; in addition to which were ten thousand troops.

The following is the address of the state society of Cincinnati of Pennsylvania to General Lafayette, in the hall of independence, by Major William Jackson.

General,—In accordance with national gratitude, and the most affectionate personal attachment, the State society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania hail with heart felt welcome, your auspicious return to the United States, to whose freedom and happiness the flower of your youth, and the friendship of your life, have been unceasingly devoted; and to whose glorious attainment of national sovereignty and independence, your valour and your virtue were eminently conducive.

The lapse of forty years has greatly reduced the roll of our original associates; but their descendants, inheriting the sentiments of their sires, and instructed by the

faithful record of your worth, unite most cordially with the surviving few of your companions in arms to felicitate your arrival, and to cherish your residence in the land of your adoption, whose unrivalled prosperity must impart the most pleasing sensations to your sympathetic breast, and even enhance the grateful and unanimous congratulations of a free and happy people.

With fervent wishes for a long continuance of your health and happiness, we are, General, your faithful and affectionate friends.

(Signed in behalf of the Society,)

D. LENOX, *President.*

To the address of the Cincinnati Society, General Lafayette replied, in expressing his pleasure to meet again his brothers in arms, his regret for the companions we have lost. He observed, that in the very hall where he had the happiness to receive them, he was, for the first time, admitted by Congress to the honor and inexpressible gratification to rank among the soldiers of America.

We, soldiers of national independence and equal rights, added he, cannot but be particularly proud of those principles, the happy consequences of which we have lived to witness. He offered to the society his most affectionate and grateful thanks.

An address was also delivered by the citizens of Philadelphia in their collective capacity, to which the General affectionately replied.

On visiting the navy yard, he was received by Commodore Barron, and addressed by Dr. Sutherland, in behalf of the citizens of Southwark. The veteran's reply was characterised by that feeling and impressiveness, which have hitherto marked his productions. After reviewing a body of marines upon the parade ground, under Major Gamble, he partook of an excellent collation, with a highly respectable company. Bishop White pronounced a blessing, subsequent to which the General was addressed by Commodore Barron.

After leaving the parade ground, he passed in front of about five hundred male and female children, belong-

ing to the free schools of Southwark, who were drawn up on either side of an elegant arch, under which the General entered the yard. As he passed along the line of children, about fifty little girls sung the following ode, written for the occasion, by Mr. William B. Tappan :—

Son of valor ! heir of glory !
 Noble by the patriot's line,
 Gallant warrior ; chieftain hoary !
 Immortality is thine !
 Wreath the laurel, muses ! wreath it ;
 'Tis for no ignoble name,
 Breathe the song, inspirers ! breathe it ;
 Worthy of the vet'ran's fame ;
 When a people, true to brav'ry,
 Saw the tempest gath'ring nigh,
 Heard the manacles of slav'ry
 Rattle in the turbid sky,
 Triumph ! thou, who liv'st to say it ;
 Then arose proud vic'try's son !
 Crush'd is slavery ! for LAFAYETTE
 Wears the meed that valour won !
 Haste ! ye nobles, vainly borrow
 Lustre from the scroll of peers ;
 While it dies, the name of warrior
 Brightens with the touch of years !
 And, though mingled with his fathers,
 In the slumbers of the tomb,
 Time, who saps the palace, gathers
 For the hero fresher bloom.
 Go and mark him ! shades of even
 Soon shall lurk around his bed ;
 Go and mark him ! winds of heaven
 Soon shall sweep that wint'ry head !
 Yet, with flowers will we array it,
 Fairer than the poet's dream !
 Perish silence ! when LAFAYETTE,
 Is a nation's grateful theme !

On the evening of the 4th of October, the General attended the grand civic ball given at the new theatre, which is represented as exceeding in beauty and magnificence any thing of the kind ever beheld in the city. Between fifteen and seventeen hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, exhibiting an unrivalled galaxy of fashion, elegance and splendor.

Among the very elegant and appropriate mottos and inscriptions, we transcribe the following :—

Directly over the entrance to the ball room, in letters of gold, upon a light blue ground, was an inscription expressing the cordial and universal welcome given to the nation's illustrious guest :

" If, to our thoughts, there could but speech be found,

" And all that speech be uttered in one sound,

" It should be WELCOME."

In the left arm of the lobby, and corresponding with the foregoing, was the following :

" Pompey's dignity,

The innocence of Cato, Cæsar's spirit,

Wise Brutus' temperance, and every virtue,

Which, parted unto others, gave them name,

Flow, mixed in Him."

In the right arm of the lobby, and corresponding with the foregoing, was the following :

" Non civium arbor prava jumentum,

" Non vultus instantis tyranni

" Menti quatit solida."

An exceedingly striking part of the entertainment, was the annunciation of a toast, to be drunk by all the company simultaneously, precisely at twelve o'clock. Without naming the guest, he was exclusively, and most tastefully alluded to in the following :

" *Disinterested Valor :*

" *Its fruits unenvied Glory, and unbounded Gratitude.*"

A fine flourish of trumpets preceded the preparation for the toast. It was then audibly proclaimed by one of the managers ; at the same instant, a superb banner dropped from the ceiling, immediately back of the procenium, on both sides of which it was splendidly inscribed, and the terminating scene of the ball room suddenly disappeared, leaving, in its place, a fine allegorical painting, representing the bust of Lafayette, about to be crowned with victory, and Fame, proclaiming from her trumpet, " A nation's gratitude."

There were many other inscriptions, with likenesses of Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, Hancock, Mifflin, &c. and

" The hall appeared

A palace of enchantment, formed by magic,

"Of an entire and perfect chrysolite."
 So bright it glow'd, so bright, the eye at first
 Mark'd not the wonders that were there achieved,
 Above, below, around, on every side,
 On pillar, dome, and floor, by taste and art."

While the General was in Philadelphia, every mark of attention and respect, which gratitude could suggest, was paid to the illustrious visitor.

BALTIMORE.

The reception of the General, by the citizens of Baltimore, was no less splendid than that of her sister cities. It would be impossible to detail every circumstance that occurred here, as well as his intermediate visits to Annapolis, Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond, Alexandria, to Washington and Yorktown, without greatly exceeding the limits prescribed to our work. At this place, however, as in every other, *something* of a novel character transpired. On the fort, where he first landed, was brought to his view, the TENT OF THE IMMORTAL WASHINGTON. His excellency Governor Stevens, here pronounced an elegant address, which was as elegantly replied to by the General. In alluding to the TENT OF WASHINGTON, Gov. S. in his address, observes, "Beneath this venerable canopy, many a time, and oft, have you grasped the friendly hand of our illustrious Washington, aided his council with your animating voice, or shared with him the hardy soldier's meal. The incidents which the association so forcibly recalls, however inspiring, it were needless to dwell upon. The recollection of them fills the mind with gratitude, a full measure of which is justly due to you, as the generous companion of our fathers, the gallant and disinterested soldier of liberty."

The following extract from the General's reply, evinces the lively feelings of his soul:—

"This tent, sir, under which I now answer your affectionate address, the monument erected to the memory of our great and good commander in chief, the column of a later date, bearing testimony of a most glorious event, my entrance in a city long ago dear to me, and now be-

come so beautiful and prosperous, fill my heart with sentiments in which you have had the goodness to sympathise."

The Governor then conducted him to the tent where the society of Cincinnati were assembled. He embraced them all. The scene was most impressive and touching ; every face was bathed in tears.

He was afterwards addressed by Colonel Howard. From the fort he proceeded to the city in a barouche, drawn by four black horses, escorted by cavalry. On his passing the store of Mr. Bool, in Market street, a gun brig in miniature, named after the daughters of the General, Virginia and Carolina, elegantly dressed in the flags of *all nations*, fired a salute. The novelty of the scene elicited a roar of applause from the surrounding multitude, and the approbation of our GUEST. On his arrival at the council chamber, the Mayor delivered an excellent address, and received as excellent a reply.

Another circumstance, which must have been pleasing to the General, as it was urbane and honorable on the part of the deputation of Baltimore, is, that in this city, he was unexpectedly associated with the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who was on his way to the seat of Government. When statesmen, like LAFAYETTE and ADAMS meet ; the one an instrument, under omnipotence, of relieving a suffering and injured people from bondage ; and the other, of perpetuating, and adhering to the sacred principles of *national right*, and civil liberty, we perhaps behold two of the brightest stars in the constellation of freedom. The city, in the evening, was brilliantly illuminated, and the whole scene was cheerful, and interesting. During his visit to this city, he received addresses from the French residents in the place ; from the University of Maryland, (who also conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws,) and others ; to all which he replied with feeling and affection. His visit to the University was peculiarly interesting ; the diploma presented to him was accompanied by a silver box for its inclosure. He was also presented with a diploma of the Agricultural Society. After his

return from the University, he received the visits of the ladies at his apartments. He also dined with the Cincinnati of Maryland. He visited the museum, the masonic hall, and the CATHEDRAL. It is a remarkable fact, that on the identical spot where the cathedral is erected, was pitched the tent of Lafayette in the revolutionary war. We shall close the visit to Baltimore, with the following interesting address and answer.

About nine o'clock on Monday morning, General Lafayette was waited on, at his apartments, by a number of clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On being presented, the Rev. Mr. Merwin delivered the following address.

"General,—We salute you as the ministers of the gospel, and present ourselves before you as the representatives of the *Methodist Episcopal Church* in the city and precincts of Baltimore. We congratulate you, sir, on your safe arrival in our happy country, we greet you with a hearty welcome. And be assured, sir, that we participate in the general and heartfelt joy of our fellow citizens at your visiting this country. We respect your character, feel grateful for your services, and rejoice in that liberty, civil and religious, which you risked your life to procure. [*Here the General seized the hand of the speaker.*] We, sir, are the ministers of a peaceful gospel. [*The General again grasping the hand of Mr. Merwin, with both of his, exclaimed, "Yes, it is a peaceful gospel! It destroys all animosity, it harmonizes all hearts,"*] Mr. Merwin proceeded, "A peaceful gospel which has for its object the present, future, and eternal happiness of man; and we most devoutly pray, that you may share in its richest blessings, that your future days may be crowned with honor, that your end may attain that eternal life that remaineth to the people of God."

The General still holding Mr. Merwin's hand within both his, immediately replied, and with evident token of deep interest :—

"I am happy, sir, to receive this mark of respect from the ministers of a peaceful gospel, and I am sorry I have

not time more fully to express to you the cordiality with which I receive this evidence of your respect."

Mr. Merwin then introduced an aged and venerable minister, who, embracing the hand of the General, observed, "I had the happiness to see you, General, when you were in circumstances less favorable and pleasant than you are now; I saw you, Sir, when you came into Philadelphia, wounded, from the battle of Brandywine." Here the General, in the fullness of his heart, said to the venerable minister, "I am glad to see you, my respected old friend; I hope God will bless you." [Clasping him with both hands.] Each minister was then severally introduced by Mr. Merwin, and shook the hand of the General, with every mark of attention and esteem.

A gentleman, at the request of three ladies of Fredericktown, presented General Lafayette at the Exchange, with a plant emblematic of their wishes, (*life everlasting.*)

RECEPTION AT WASHINGTON.

The Guest of the nation arrived at the metropolis, on Tuesday, the 12th of October. He was received with the splendor becoming the capitol of the nation, and which reflected honor on the committee of arrangements. The General's barouche was neatly and appropriately decorated, and drawn by four elegant grey horses, handsomely caparisoned, and led by four grooms, dressed in white, with blue sashes. A salute was fired on the arrival of the procession, at the boundary lines.

The following is the order in which it entered the capitol.

Two Marshals, in advance.

Marshal.

Cavalry.

Marshal.

Detachment of Marines.

Marshal.

Gen. Smith's brigade.

Marshal.

Marshal. Flanked by Cavalry.	{	Committee of arrangements.	{	Flanked by Cavalry. Marshal.
		Marshal in chief.		
		General Lafayette.		
		The General's suite.		
		Revolutionary officers.		
Marshal.	{	Officers of the army and navy.	{	Marshal.
		Officers of the militia.		
		Troop of cavalry.		
		Company of artillery.		
		Infantry.		
Marshal.	{	Faculty, and students of colleges.	{	Marshal.
		Societies, and other associations.		
		Cavalcade of citizens.		

The street, for upwards of two miles, was lined on each side, with citizens and strangers, in carriages and on foot to welcome their benefactor and friend.

The eastern front of the Market-house, on the East Capitol street, was formed into an arch, and decorated with appropriate mottos and emblematic devices, and surmounted by a living eagle, who moved his wings at the moment the General passed, as if stimulated by the feelings of delight which animated all.

After passing under an arch tastefully decorated, the General was met by twenty-five young ladies from nine to fourteen years of age, representing the twenty-four States of the Union, and the District of Columbia.

This interesting little group was dressed in white and blue sarsenet scarfs, and wreaths of roses around their temples. Each bore a banner, designating the state and district which she represented. They had been previously escorted from Mr. Seaton's to the Capitol, by some juvenile companies, in uniform, and took their station on both sides of the civic arch. As soon as the General had entered, Miss Sarah M. Waterston, representing the District of Columbia, and about eleven years old, advanced, and addressed him in the following words :

“ Gen. Lafayette—A new generation, as well as new cities and new states, have arisen to welcome thy return to the land thy valor assisted to make free. In us, Sir, you behold the youthful offspring of those whose lives you protected, and whose safety you watched over, in the hour of peril and amidst the conflicts of war.—The young and the old, virgins and matrons, alike welcome thee, as the gallant defender of their country—as one, by whose generous assistance, we now enjoy the blessings of freedom. Our youthful bosoms heave with emotions of gratitude, in beholding you, whose name we have been taught to hush with veneration, and our hearts will never cease to cherish the recollection of this interesting occasion. Accept, illustrious Chief, this humble homage of our young, but grateful hearts—it is all we can, and all we have to offer ; but our prayer is, and ever will be, that your declining age may be pilloved by affection, and that peace and happiness, the attendants of virtue may follow you to the tomb. Associate of our Washington, and friend of liberty, the District delights to hail thee as its guest and in the name of that district, I now welcome you to its capital. The present generation esteem and honor you ; and millions, yet unborn, will love and venerate your name.”

The General appeared gratified at this manifestation of gratitude in the beautiful and interesting group of young ladies before him : and thanking them cordially, and with deep emotion, he shook hands with each, and passed on, through an avenue formed by the male and female scholars of the seminaries of the city, extending from the civic arch to the Capitol.

Arrived at the Capitol, he was addressed by the Mayor of the city in a feeling manner ; to which the General gave the following reply :—

The kind and flattering reception with which I am honored by the citizens of Washington, excite the most lively feeling of gratitude ; those grateful feelings, Sir, at every step of my happy visit to the United States, could not but enhance the inexpressible delight I have

enjoyed at the sight of the immense and wonderful improvements, so far beyond even the fondest anticipations of a warm American heart ; and which, in the space of forty years, have so gloriously evinced the superiority of popular institutions, and self-government, over the too imperfect state of political civilization, found in every part of the other hemisphere. In this august place, which bears the most venerable of all ancient and modern names, I have, Sir, the pleasure to contemplate, not only a centry of that constitutional Union so necessary to these states, so important to the interest of mankind, but also a great political school, where, attentively observed from other parts of the world, may be taught the practical science of true social order.

Among the circumstances of my life to which you have been pleased to allude, none can afford me such dear recollections as my having been early adopted as an American soldier, so there is not a circumstance of my reception in which I take so much pride, as in sharing those honors with my beloved companions in arms. Happy I am to feel that the marks of affection and esteem bestowed on me, bear testimony to my perservance in the American principles I receive under the tent of Washington, and of which I shall, to my last breath, prove myself a devoted disciple. I beg you, Mr. Mayor, and the gentlemen of the Corporation, to accept my respectful acknowledgments to you and to the citizens of Washington."

Dr. Cutting then pronounced an elegant Poetical address—which will be found among our selections at the end of the volume.

The General replied as follows :

" While I embrace you, Sir, and make my acknowledgments to those of our Revolutionary comrades in whose name you welcome me to this Metropolis, be assured that I reciprocate those kind expressions of attachment, which, from them, are peculiarly gratifying. And, although in doing this, it cannot be expected that I should command such beautiful language as you employ,

yet I speak from the bottom of my heart, when I assure you, that the associations of time and place to which you allude, exalt the interest which I shall ever feel in your prosperity, and that of every meritorious individual who belonged to the revolutionary army of the United States.

After having been addressed by the Mayor of Georgetown, he was again conducted, through an immense assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, in the great rotunda, to the eastern entrance of the north wing of the Capitol, where he reviewed the fine uniform troops that had previously escorted him from the boundary line of the city.

The General, escorted as before, now proceeded to the President's house, where the President, and the civil, military, and naval officers of the government received him, with every demonstration of respect and attention.

VISIT TO THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

"The solemn and imposing scene of the visit of LAFAYETTE to the tomb of Washington, took place on Sunday the 17th inst. About one o'clock, the General left the steam boat Petersburg at anchor, off Mount Vernon, and was received into a barge manned and steered by Captains of vessels from Alexandria, who had handsomely volunteered their services for this interesting occasion. He was accompanied in the barge by his family and suite, and Mr. Secretary Calhoun. On reaching the shore, he was received by Mr. Lewis, the Nephew of Washington, and by the gentlemen of the family of Judge Washington, (the Judge himself being absent on official duties,) and conducted to the ancient mansion, where, forty years ago, he took the last leave of his "Hero, his friend, and our country's preserver." After remaining a few minutes in the house, the General proceeded to the vault supported by Mr. Lewis and the gentlemen, relatives of the Judge, and accompanied by G. W. Lafayette, and G. W. Custis, the *children of Mount Vernon* both having shared the paternal care of

the great Chief. Mr. Custis wore the *ring* suspended from a Cincinnati ribbon. Arrived at the sepulchre, after a pause, Mr. Custis addressed the General as follows :

“Last of the Generals of the army of independence ! at this awful and impressive moment, when, forgetting the splendor of a triumph greater than Roman Consul ever had, you bend with reverence over the remains of Washington, the child of Mount Vernon presents you with this token, containing the hair of *him*, whom, while living, you loved, and to whose honored grave you now pay the manly and affecting tribute of a patriot’s and a soldier’s tear.

The ring has ever been an emblem of the union of hearts, from the earliest ages of the world, and this will unite the affections of all the Americans, to the person and posterity of Lafayette now and hereafter ; and when your decendants of a distant day shall behold this valued relic, it will remind them of the heroic virtues of their illustrious sire, who received it, not in the palaces of princes or amid the pomp and vanities of life, but at the laurelled grave of Washington. Do you ask—

Is this the Mausoleum, befitting the ashes of a Marcus Aurelius, or the good Antoninus ? I tell you, that the Father of his country lies buried in the hearts of his countrymen, and in those of the brave, the good, the free, of all ages and nations. Do you seek for the tablets, which are to convey his fame to immortality ?—They have long been written in the freedom and happiness of his country. These are the monumental trophies of Washington the Great, and will endure when the proudest works of art have “dissolved, and left not a wreck behind.”

Venerable man ! Will you never tire in the cause of freedom and human happiness ? Is it not time that you should rest from your generous labors, and repose on the bosom of a country which delights to love and honor you, and will teach her children’s children to bless your name and memory ? Sure where liberty dwells, there must be the country of Lafayette !

Our fathers witnessed the dawn of your glory, partook of its meridian splendor, and oh ! let their children enjoy the benign radiance of your setting sun ; and when it shall sink in the horizon of nature, here, *here* with pious duty, we will form your sepulchre, and united in death, as in life, by the side of the Great Chief, you will rest in peace, till the last trump awakes the slumbering world, and calls your virtues to their great reward.

The joyous shouts of millions of freemen hailed your returned foot-print on our sands. The arms of millions are opened wide to hug you to their grateful hearts, and the prayers of millions ascend to the throne of Almighty Power, and implore that the choicest blessings of Heaven will cheer the latter days of Lafayette."

The General having received the ring, pressed it to his bosom, and replied :

" The feelings which, at this awful moment, oppress my heart, do not leave me the power of utterance. I can only thank you, my dear Custis, for your precious gift, and pay a silent homage to the tomb of the greatest and best of men, my paternal friend !"

" The ring is of solid gold, and perfectly plain but neat workmanship. On the surface, the following inscription is engraved.

" LAFAYETTE.

1777

Pro novi orbis libertate
decertabat Juvenis.

Invenit,

1824."

The General affectionately embraced the donor, and the other three gentlemen, and gazing intently on the receptacle of departed greatness, fervently pressed his lips to the door of the vault, while tears filled the furrows in the veteran's cheeks. The key was now applied to the lock—the door flew open, and discovered the

coffins, strewed with flowers and evergreens. The General descended the steps, and kissed the leaden cells which contained the ashes of the great Chief and his venerable consort, and then retired in an excess of feeling which language is too poor to describe.

After partaking of refreshments at the house, and making a slight tour in the grounds, the General returned to the shore. Previous to re-embarkation, Mr. Custis presented the Cincinnati ribbon which had borne the ring to the vault, to Major Ewell, a veteran of the revolution, requesting him to take a part of it, and divide the remainder among the young men present, which was done, and a generous struggle ensued for the smallest portion of it.

The same barge conveyed the General to the Petersburg, the marine band playing as before a strain of solemn music. The vessel immediately proceeded on her voyage to Yorktown.

Not a soul intruded upon the privacy of the visit to the Tomb; nothing occurred to disturb its reverential solemnity. The old oaks which grow around the sepulchre, touched with the mellowed lustre of autumn, appeared rich and ripe, as the autumnal honors of Lafayette. Not a murmur was heard, save the strains of solemn music, and the deep and measured sound of artillery, which awoke the echoes around the hallowed heights of Mount Vernon.

'Tis done! the greatest, the most affecting scene of the grand drama has closed, and the pilgrim who now repairs to the Tomb of the father of his country, will find its laurels moistened by the tear of Lafayette."

It has been asserted with the utmost gravity and confidence, (and I believe has never been contradicted,) that on the passage of the General to York, an Eagle, the bird of Jove, "flew from the bluff, about two miles below Alexandria, and hovered over the steam boat Petersburg, which the General was on board of. It followed him to Mount Vernon; and, we are told continued *flying over the tomb of Washington*, to which the

General was devoting his soul with the holy feelings of grief. It seemed to have an inspiration in its actions. It would not quit the scene. It displayed those feelings which would seem to indicate that it was a special messenger, sent to welcome our illustrious guest on his visit to the sacred repose of the first of men—his friend and the friend of mankind. After the General had fulfilled his pious devotions, this bird, representing the gratitude of the nation, and emblematically the spirit of Washington, took its final departure from that spot which contains the relics of Lafayette's dear companion."

CELEBRATION AT YORKTOWN.

On Tuesday, the 19th of October, the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown was celebrated in the most brilliant manner. The following sketch from a Richmond paper will afford the reader some idea of the noble scene.

"The village itself, though small, is in respectable trim. The water view is peculiarly fine. It is one large beautiful stretch of water above and below. The eye takes in several miles above. Nearly opposite to the town, is Gloucester town, to which Cornwallis, when pressed by the siege, attempted in vain to fly; a storm drove his boats back. Below, you catch a view of the mouth of York river, about twelve miles, and a glimpse of the bay beyond it. The river itself is enlivened by several steam-boats; among others, the fine U. S. frigate, from Baltimore, with several passengers; and smaller vessels, bringing visitors from various rivers. The banks of the river at Yorktown, are bold, lofty, and commanding in their view. The town itself, and the country around it for a short distance, is plain, until it rises into small hills. A few yards beyond the edge of the town to the East, you see the nearest British lines; the mounds of the entrenchments, and the ditch: the mound, considerably sunk from the tread of cattle, and the washing of the rains; and the ditch rapidly filling up. Near a mile to the east of the lines, the committee

have erected three temporary works : a triumphal arch at the Rock Redoubt, which Hamilton and Lafayette stormed, and where General Taylor, at the head of the troops, is to address Lafayette. An obelisk at the scite of the Redoubt, which Viominil stormed, say a quarter of a mile apart ; and farther to the south, another obelisk on the famous spot where General O'Hara offered to deliver up his sword to General Washington. And in this direction, the soldier's tents are erected, the field where the troops are to be reviewed ; and the stands erected for the accommodation of the ladies, to see the review.

These, with the transparencies to be exhibited, the beautiful and lofty marquee, with its centre and its three wings, (two to the right and left of the circular centre, and the other running towards the river,) sent from Richmond, and erected on a commanding spot near the bank of the river, in front of General Lafayette's head quarters ; the tent of Washington, has been prepared by the committee of arrangements to embellish the scene.

Forty three years ago, the town presented the spectacle of a subdued enemy, marching out, with hearts dejected, and spirits humbled. *Now*, what a sight bursts upon the view ! A free people, teeming with life, and the fullness of joy, were arrayed on the heights, or met on the beach, by the gallant stranger, who had risked his all in their cause. Early in the forenoon, the Norfolk and Baltimore steam boat Virginia went down to the spit, about 12 miles, to receive the distinguished guest. Messrs. B. Basset, B. W. Leigh, General Brodnax, Mr. Robert G. Scott, and a number of ladies, accompanied by the chief justice, Judge Brooke, Cols. McLane and Fish, went in her. He was in the Petersburg, which conveyed him from Alexandria, accompanied by Cols. Harvie and Peyton, the governor's aids.

As soon as the boats approached, Colonels Bassett and Jones put off in a barge, and conveyed the illustrious stranger to the Virginia. He was then introduced to

the three members of the committee, when Mr. LEIGH delivered an eloquent address, in the most touching manner.

General Lafayette answered, (in substance,) I assure you, sir, it gives me the highest pleasure to revisit Virginia. The operations of the campaign to which you have alluded, and all the success with which they were attended, were not owing to any merit of the General who was honored with the chief command, but to the zealous support of the militia of the state, and of all orders of men. I pray you to tell your fellow citizens that I shall be yet happier to meet them, than they are to meet me; and that it is particularly gratifying to meet them at Yorktown. Your affectionate remembrance of me is most gratifying to my heart. I thank you; I thank you all.

The General's attention to Mr. Leigh's address was profound. His countenance dignified, and deeply interesting, reflecting the various sentiments, as they were expressed by the orator. But when Mr. Leigh came to "the boy cannot escape me," there was an archness in his face which defies all description. As soon as he concluded, the band struck up Washington's march, and the General was introduced to the guests. The water view then became eminently picturesque. The beach and heights covered with anxious spectators, and the water prospect both near and distant, filled a variety of vessels, with streamers, flying. Down the river appeared six steam boats, with their majestic fronts, and their columns of smoke breaking gradually to the view. As they approached, the attention of the spectators was solemn and profound. The Governor and council were stationed on the temporary wharf (erected for the reception) in two lines, the judiciary, the revolutionary patriots, officers of the army, invited guests, and citizens, were arranged in the same manner; leaving an avenue open to the barouche, which was destined to receive him.

A barge put off for the venerable hero, and soon returned with him with his *hat off*, and his countenance exhibiting the most intense interest. After landing with his companions, he was introduced to the Governor, who delivered the following excellent address :—

“ GEN. LAFAYETTE :

Sir,—On behalf of the people of Virginia, I tender to you a most cordial and hearty welcome to our state.

In you, we recognize the early, the steadfast, the consistent friend. Whilst the United States in general, owe you so large a debt of gratitude, for the liberal tender of your purse, your person, and your blood, in their behalf, the state of Virginia is, if possible, still more deeply indebted to you. You were her defender in the hour of her greatest trial. At the age of twenty four years, with an army greatly inferior in numbers, and still more in equipments and discipline, you conducted your military movements with so much judgment, that the ablest officer of the British army could never obtain the slightest advantage over you ; and whilst that officer spent his time in harrassing our distressed state, you manœuvred before him with the most unceasing caution and vigilance, with a steady eye to that grand result, which brought the war to a crisis on the plains of York.

Forty three years from that period, we have the happiness to find you in our country, the vast improvement of which is the most conclusive evidence of the correctness of the principles for which you contended by the side of Washington.

I will conclude, *sir*, by the expression of a sentiment which I believe to be strictly true ; it is, that no man at any time, has ever received the effusions of a nation's feelings, which have come so directly from the heart.”

The General advanced, and, grasping the Governor's hand, said, “ I am gratified, *sir*, most highly gratified, by the reception you have given me on the part of the state of Virginia. The happy conduct, and the successful termination of the decisive campaign, in which you have the goodness to ascribe to me so large a part, were attribu-

table, much more to the constituted authorities and people of Virginia, than to the general who was honored with the chief military command. I have the liveliest recollection of all the scenes of my services in this state, and of all the men with whom it was my happiness and honor to serve ; and happy as I was to assist and witness the accomplishment of American liberty and independence, I have been yet happier in the assurance that the blessings which have flowed from that great event, have exceeded the fondest and most sanguine expectations."

On the morning of Tuesday, the procession formed from the triumphal arch, erected on the ruins of the redoubt, about six yards distant from the bank of the river. The interesting ceremony of the reception of the General at this place, was very pathetic. Assisted by the Governor and his aids, and the members of the committee of arrangements, he advanced up the hillock, which leads to the redoubt. A large and respectable column of officers and citizens followed. When the General arrived at the arch, General Taylor advanced, saluted him with profound respect, and pronounced the following elegant and eloquent address :—

" *General*,—On behalf of my comrades, I bid you welcome. They come to greet you with no pageantry, intended to surprise by its novelty, or dazzle by its splendor, but they bring you, General, an offering, which wealth could not purchase, nor power constrain. On this day, associated with so many thrilling recollections, on this spot, consecrated by successful valor, they come to offer you this willing homage of their hearts.

Judge, General, of their feelings at this moment, by your own. Every thing around them speaks alike to their senses and sensibilities. These plains, where the peaceful ploughshare has not yet effaced the traces of military operations ; these half-decayed ramparts, this ruined village, in which the bombs' havoc is still every

where visible, tell us of past warfare ; and remind us of that long, arduous, and doubtful struggle, on the issue of which depended the emancipation of our country.

On yonder hillock, the last scene of blood was closed by the surrender of an army ; and the liberty of our nation permanently secured. With what resistless eloquence does it persuade our gratitude and admiration for the gallant heroes, to whose noble exertions we owe the countless blessings which our free institutions have conferred upon us ?

The spot on which we stand, was once a redoubt, occupied by our enemy. With how rapid a pencil does imagination present the blooming chieftain, by whom it was rescued from his grasp ! Can we be here, and forget, that, superior to the prejudices which then enchained even noble minds, he perceived in the first and almost hopeless struggles of a distant and obscure colony, the movement of that moral power, which was destined to give a new direction and character to political institutions, and to improve human happiness ? Can we forget, that, deaf to the solicitations of power, of rank, and of pleasure, with a noble prodigality, he gave to our country his sword, his treasure, and the influence of his example ?”

And when in the aged warrior who stands before us we recognize that youthful chieftain, with what rapidity does memory retrace the incidents of his eventful life ? With what pleasure do we see his manhood realize the promise of his youth ? In Senates or in Camps, in the palaces of Kings, or in their *dungeons*, we behold the same erect and manly spirit. At one time tempering the licentiousness of popular feeling ; at another restraining the extravagance of power ; and always regardless of every thing but the great object of his life, the moral and political improvement of mankind.

GENERAL—In the brightest days of antiquity, no artificial stimulus of rank or power, or wealth was required to excite noble minds to acts of generous daring. A wreath of laurel or of oak was at once the proof and

the reward of illustrious merit. For this, statesmen meditated, warriors bled, and eloquence soared to its sublimest heights. The prize was invaluable ; for, it was won only by merit. It detracted, however, somewhat from its worth, that it was conferred by the partiality of compatriots, and in the fervor of admiration inspired by recent success.

Your life, General, illustrious throughout, in this also is distinguished.—Time which dims the lustre of ordinary merit, has rendered yours more brilliant. After a lapse of near half a century, your triumph is decreed by the sons of those who witnessed your exploits.

Deign, then General, to accept the simple but expressive token of their gratitude and admiration. Suffer their leader to place upon your veteran brow the only crown it would not disdain to wear, the blended emblems of civil worth and martial prowess. It will not pain you, General, to perceive some scattered sprigs of melancholy Cypress intermingled with the blended leaves of laurel and oak. Your heart would turn from us with generous indignation, if on an occasion like this, amid the joyous acclamations which greet you every where, were heard no sighs of grateful recollection for those gallant men who shared your battles, but do not, cannot share your triumph. The wreath which our gratitude has woven to testify our love for you, will lose nothing of its fragrance or its verdure, though time hang upon its leaves some tears of pious recollection of the friends of your early youth ; in war, the avenger, in peace, the father of his country.

In behalf then, of all the chivalry of Virginia : on this redoubt, which his valour wrested from the enemy at the point of the bayonet ; I place on the head of Major General Lafayette this wreath of double triumph—won by numerous and illustrious acts of martial prowess, and by a life devoted to the happiness of the human race. In their names, I proclaim him alike victorious in arms and acts of civil polity. In bannered fields, a hero—in civil life the benefactor of mankind.”

Lafayette was deeply affected. There was a solemn earnestness in his manner, a touching sensibility in his whole countenance, which most deeply impressed every observer. Many wept—all were moved. When General T. had closed his address, he was about to fix the civic wreath upon the General's head. But the considerate veteran, always himself, always attentive to the slightest proprieties of word and action, caught the hovering wreath as it approached his brow, and respectfully bowing dropped it to his side, when he thus replied :

"I most cordially thank you, my dear General, and your companions in arms, for your affectionate welcome, your kind recollections, and the flattering expressions of your friendship. Happy I am to receive them on these already ancient lines, where the united arms of America and France have been gloriously engaged in a holy alliance, to support the rights of American independence, and the sacred principle of the sovereignty of the people. Happy also, to be so welcomed on the particular spot where my dear light infantry comrades acquired one of their honorable claims to public love and esteem. You know, sir, that in this business of storming redoubts, with unloaded arms, and fixed bayonets, the merit of the deed is in the soldiers who execute it, and to each of them. I am anxious to acknowledge their equal share of honor. Let me, however, with affection and gratitude, pay a special tribute to the name of *Hamilton*, who commanded the attack, to the three field officers who seconded him, *Gimat*, *Laurens*, and *Fish*, the only surviving one, my friend now near me. In their name, my dear General, in the name of the light infantry, those we have lost, as well as those who survive, and only in common with them, I accept the crown with which you are pleased to honor us, and I offer you the return of the most grateful acknowledgments."

When he had closed, he gave a new proof of the rapidity of his conceptions, the generosity of his soul, the uniform modesty of his character. *The very moment*, he concluded, (never having been prepared for such a

scene, never having seen the address, never having suspected the presentation of the wreath, he turned round, and drew Col. Fish to the front. "Here," he exclaimed, "half of this wreath belongs to you." "No sir, it is all your own." "Then," said Lafayette, putting it into Colonel F's hand, "take it, and preserve it as *our common property*."

On the introduction of Colonel William J. Lewis, at the tent of Washington, to the General, he pronounced the following excellent address :—

"GENERAL LAFAYETTE,

"The sons of the mountains join most cordially their low land brethren, in welcoming your return to this country ; they are the more delighted at this particular period, because, after an absence of about forty years, you will now be a witness of the happy effects of self government, founded on the natural rights of man ; rights, which you so nobly contributed to establish. Little did you think, when, in youthful age, you voluntarily put your life in your hand, and crossed the stormy billows of the deep to fight and bleed for the independence of America, that the results would have been so wonderful. At that period, we were only a handful of people ; for in every thing of military import, except an invincible love and attachment for liberty, we fought, and thanks to Lafayette, and his native nation, we conquered ! Now we see the result : we have nearly, by the offspring of our own loins, increased to more than 10,000,000 of people, cleared the immeasurable forests of savages, and wild beasts, and in their places are cultivating rich fields, building villages, towns, and cities : our commerce is spread over every sea, and our navy rides triumphant on the ocean. Such are the effects of free government, founded on equal rights : supported by wise and merciful laws, faithfully executed ! There is but one alloy to our pleasure of meeting you ; we dread your return to Europe. The despots of that country envy your increasing glory, founded on virtue which they cannot imitate, and their political fears may again incarcerate you

in the grated walls of a dungeon ! Stay then with us, Lafayette ; stay with us : here in every house you will find a home, and in every heart a friend : we will with filial affection, rock with gentleness the cradle of your declining age ; and when it shall please the God of universal nature to call you to himself, crowned with the blessings of, at least, one free and mighty nation, we will then with holy devotion, bury your bones by the side of your adopted and immortal father, and moisten your tomb with the tears of love and gratitude."

(Signed)

WILLIAM J. LEWIS,

in behalf of himself, and other sons of the mountains.

The costume and whole appearance of Colonel Lewis, were striking and interesting. He had on the mountain dress. On the conclusion of the address, the General grasped him with both hands, and in the most touching manner, begged him to convey to his mountain friends his most affectionate acknowledgments for this testimony of their kindness. He recounted the services which their gallantry had formerly rendered him. He dwelt with delight upon the interest they now manifested in his happiness.

The whole scene was strongly marked by the moral sublime. This ceremony being over, the grand review commenced. Lafayette stood near the arch, and the volunteer companies, and the United States troops passed him in regular succession, with flags flying, and music floating in the air. The troops then formed themselves again in line. He was carried to the obelisk, situated on the spot where Viominel had stormed the second redoubt. The review over, and Lafayette having seen, and been seen, by all the troops, he mounted his barouche, in company with the Governor, and was followed by the other carriages. The whole body of military and citizens then moved to the field, near to which the British troops had grounded their arms in '81. Between them and the amphitheatre, where at least 1000 ladies sat, the barouche passed on near to the ladies, who con-

tinued to wave their white handkerchiefs as he slowly moved on. "Ladies, receive my warm thanks for your kind welcome," was constantly upon his lips.

The whole scene defies description. Here were the fields, which, forty three years ago, had witnessed the tread of a conquered enemy. A thousand associations of this description rushed upon the mind. Now, filled with an animated and joyous throng of from ten to fifteen thousand persons.

Lafayette was afterwards escorted by all the troops, to his quarters, where, with an overflowing number of guests he sat down to the table at 5 o'clock. The large marquee was nearly filled with guests. A circular table ran around the centre ; two parallel rows of tables extended through each of the wings. General Taylor presided, on the right of whom sat General Lafayette.—The marquee was splendidly illuminated, and adorned with two handsome transparencies ; and it may be a matter of curiosity to some persons to learn that the lights set before General Lafayette, were fine wax candles which had been discovered among the United States stores by Col. Eustis, and ascertained to have been found among the stores of Lord Cornwallis, captured 43 years before at Yorktown.

After dinner, about forty patriotic sentiments were given ; among which were the following. By Judge R. E. Parker. The French Chevalier—*Sans peur et sans reproche*.* By General Macomb—The ladies of Virginia—Like her free and independent citizen soldiers, will receive every where the Hero of Yorktown, with *presented arms*. At nine o'clock, the company rose from the table, and retired to the open fields east of the town, to witness the splendid exhibition of fire works, prepared at the public expense for the general gratification. General Lafayette was present, seated on one of the old British embankments. The arches, obelisks, transparencies, and paintings almost defy description.—The triumphal civic arch at Yorktown, was erected on

*Without fear, and without reproach.

the point in honor of Lafayette, at the situation, which he stormed, and succeeded in taking on the 19th of October, 1781.

The whole building was surmounted by an entablature, forty feet from the ground, supported by four pilasters of the tuscan order, and an attic flight of steps in the centre. Upon which rested an Eagle of five or six feet in height supporting a large civic wreath after the manner of the one at St. Stephen's Chapel at Rome, the eagle cut out of wood and painted in imitation of white marble. The whole front painted of a light brown stone colour. The pilasters, entablature, figures, and other ornaments were painted to resembled white marble.—The harmony and contrast thus produced formed a pleasing effect on the eye. The uncommon beauty of the scenery was beyond description, forming a grand whole—rarely or seldom ever to be met with.

This arch was forty feet in front, containing a basement story of rusticated works. The arch rising to the height of twenty-four feet, the abutments of the arch ornamented with the figures of fame and victory, over the key stones, which were thirteen in number, on which was placed a star on each, to denote the thirteen original states. The Wings on each side had the representation of Niches. Those in the basement story of the Fasces (an emblem of unity) with Helmets, Battle axes, and other implements of war. Those above contained statues of liberty, trampling on tyranny, and the figure of justice, over which were placed the names of Laurens and Hamilton, (aids to Lafayette at the time of his storming the redoubt.)

There were also two obelisks; one erected on the spot which was stormed by Viominel the other where the sword of Cornwallis was delivered up. They were twenty six feet in height, and surmounted by a Fasces, and Battle axe, of ten feet, and painted to resemble stone. The transparencies and paintings are represented as exceedingly well executed, and produced a fine effect.

The following anecdote, during the siege of Yorktown, may be appropriately added in this place.

While the fleet of Count de Grasse was blockading the harbor to prevent supplies from reaching the British, the Count received positive orders from France to proceed to St. Domingo, at a certain date. General Washington, well knowing, that upon the fleet depended his chance of success, went personally on board the *Ville de Paris*, the flag ship of De Grasse, and endeavored, by every means in his power, to delay his departure ; but in vain ; the Count showed his written orders, where it appeared, that the time had already elapsed. General Rochambeau next went ; but with no better success. In this dilemma, the youthful, the virtuous, the great Lafayette determined to use *his* influence in behalf of his adopted country. " Remain," said he, " and I will bear you safe to the king : remain, and I will bear the brunt of his displeasure." The Count at last consented ; the enemy's fleet was kept out ; the town surrendered ; and liberty was proclaimed to distressed America.

Though the occurrences at Yorktown were mostly of a serious nature, there was, nevertheless, something of amusement mixed with them. On the night the General arrived at Yorktown, it was proposed to him to walk out on the remains of the British ramparts, to enjoy a perspective view of the illumination in camp, &c. Col. McLane of Delaware, a rare old soldier of about seventy three, silently stole from the company, got first to the rampart, shouldered a cornstalk, and mounted guard. On the approach of the General and his party, they were challenged, in a bold and soldierlike manner ; and upon answering " friends," were ordered to advance, and give the countersign. Colonel Fish advanced, and gave, LAFAYETTE ; but this would not do. " Sergeant of the guard, here ! quick !" was now called. What was to be done ? Colonel Fish again advanced, and recollecting the ever memorable countersigns of 1781, gave " *Rochambeau*," " *Paris*," &c. " Pass on," was the word. In a moment the joke was discovered, the old soldier grasped

by the hand, when a hearty laugh ensued, which no one enjoyed more heartily than LAFAYETTE.

On the evening of Wednesday, about dark, he left York for the town of Williamsburg, which was illuminated for his reception, and he was received by its citizens with open arms. It was his intention to spend Thursday at this celebrated spot, visit Green Spring the next day, and embark at James Town for Norfolk.

The reception of the General at Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Alexandria, and other places, was splendid beyond description. In all places, all *hearts* were open to receive him with affection, gratitude, and *veneration*.

After participating of the hospitality and friendship of Mr. Jefferson at Monticello, and Mr. Madison at Montpelier; and making a visit to Washington on the opening of the next Congress, it is believed he will visit South Carolina and New Orleans; proceed up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to Pittsburg, making intermediate calls on his way. From thence cross to the Lake of Erie, and the western part of the state of New York; view the falls of NIAGARA, &c. and return to the metropolis of Massachusetts in June, 1825. Probably after the commemoration of the battle of BUNKER HILL, he will proceed on his eastern tour, and on his way visit the town of PORTLAND.

It ought to have been observed on a previous page, that invitations were forwarded to the two venerable ex-Presidents, to be present at the Yorktown celebration, but they declined; one on account of illness and distance, the other from obstacles which would not admit of a compliance, &c.

He will remain in the United States to witness the enthusiasm of the people, on the next anniversary of the declaration of independence, and then, contrary to all our wishes, embark for *France*. But let us hope that circumstances may change this lamented *ultimatum*.

CONCLUDING REMARKS OF THE AUTHOR.

Such has been the reception, with which General Lafayette has been greeted, by the citizens of the United States, after an absence of upwards of forty years.—What reflecting mind can have beheld the spectacle, without imagining its probable influence upon *other* countries, as well as our *own*? It might have been thought by some who have so often read the motto of, “*Republics are ungrateful*,” that, after the independence of our country had been secured, and the first moments of enthusiasm at the conquest *abated*, the expressions of sensibility would have subsided, and that *time* would sober down our *gratitude* into *indifference*. Such, however, are not the reflections of true patriotism, sterling honor, or genuine glory; but only those of the enemies of freedom. The universal shout of joy, bursting from the hearts of ten millions of freemen, on the arrival of our illustrious guest, the defender of liberty and the rights of man in *two hemispheres*, stands as a monumental pledge that the independence he fought to achieve will not be speedily surrendered, or impaired. Wherever the Tour of this immortal patriot and civilian shall be read, foreigners *must* realize the value of those sacred principles, which could call forth the expression of a nation’s feelings, approbation and love, after an absence of nearly half a century. The Republics of South America, will duly appreciate the example; and their citizens will be animated to fresh deeds of enterprise and valor.—And it will teach the leaders of Revolutions to be faithful in the cause of freedom. It would not surprise us, (notwithstanding the hypocritical cant, and unmeaning abuse, heaped upon our country by the periodical journals in Europe, for our gratitude to Lafayette,) if by *this*, freedom should be again encouraged to rear her head, where Royalty and despotic power now triumph over the principles of *justice* and the RIGHTS of MAN!

How loathsome, how disgusting must the conduct of the Emperor of Austria appear in the eyes of the world, who could for three years, immure in a dungeon the General who now lives in the affections of ten millions of

freemen! And how pitiful the insignificant persecutions of some few petty tyrants in France, towards the man who had rendered to that nation such important services, and at the moment too, when he was about to visit that country who had adopted him as one of her own sons!

While we behold in Europe an alliance, hypocritically denominated HOLY, the ostensible object of which is, to forge chains for the very subjects it is bound to protect, we observe in this western hemisphere a *real* holy alliance of free states, extending the blessings of liberty to every citizen, protecting him in the possession of property, and all his natural and social rights. Contrasts like these, when fairly presented to the world, must possess a powerful influence in strengthening the cause of liberty wherever it exists.

When the citizens of the United States were led to anticipate the arrival of this great man among us, they looked forward to the event with feelings of the strongest enthusiasm. The participation in the glow of virtuous sentiment, was not limited to one city, to one state, or to one portion of our country; it was *universal*.—He has been received with open arms. The aged warrior has gone forth to welcome the companion of his toils, and the young have hailed him as the friend of their fathers. Wherever he has been, crowds have saluted him; and the wisest and best of our citizens have pressed him to their bosoms. The only *free* nation on the globe has received with acclamation the generous foreigner, the adopted son, who so nobly, and so essentially contributed to make us free. The scene has resembled that related in history, as between Timoleon and the people of Corinth. It has kindled the brightest flame that ever warmed our citizens: it has revived the spirit of '71, and the patriotism which it kindled. Where our illustrious Guest once saw *forests*, he now beholds cities; and the fields he left covered with wood, now rise up to his view in a high state of cultivation, with all their embellishments. Such are the miracles produced by LIBERTY!

POETRY.

The following poetic effusions have been selected from various periodical journals. The author has endeavored to cull the best from among the great number that have been published,

Arrival of General Lafayette.

SEE ! they furl the welcome sail,
Freemen's shouts his ear assail,
More than thrice three millions hail,
Welcome Lafayette !

Hark ! along th' Atlantic shore,
Wake, as never wak'd before,
Shouts, and peals, and cannon's roar,
See ! the friends are met !

Brother he and friends in arms ;
Sharer once in their alarms,
Now within a people's arms
See their Lafayette !

E'er did pomp, or pride, or power
Claim or boast so bright an hour ?
Wore they e'er a laurel flower
Hands so nobly set ?

No, it's not a rabble rout ;
No, it's not a hireling's shout ;
Freemen's voices now speak out,
" Welcome Lafayette !"

Freemen speak in friendship's name ;
This is freedom's full acclaim :
Not a breast but feels the flame
Of love for Lafayette.

Who is he could boast he knew
 Ev'ry heart to him was true ?
 Not a foe the nation through,
 Who but Lafayette ?

Those who mount triumphal cars,
 Conquerors, and Kings, and Czars,
 Envy, hate, the triumph mars,
 Tears the laurels wet.

Read the long historic page,
 See the Prince, the Hero Sage,
 Public shouts with private rage,
 Round them all have met.

Who had thought to see again
 Him who won us many a plain ?
 Yet for us he dares the main,
 Bids the sails be set.

Now he sees the Boston dome :
 Now he feels his heart at home,
 What were all thy triumphs, Rome,
 Now to Lafayette !

See o'er Bunker's honor'd height
 Hangs the wreath of red and white !
 Hangs at once amid the fight,
 Foes remembered yet.

Welcome here our country's friend !
 Welcome too till life shall end,
 When with our's your dust shall blend,
 When in death we meet :

Then a nation's tears should fall ;
 Grateful hearts should spread your pall ;
 Honor'd, lov'd and wept by all
 Were our Lafayette.

Hence our babes shall lisp his name,
 Hence our sons shall learn his fame,
 Future ages long proclaim
 Him remembered yet.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

LAFAYETTE.

O deep was the gloom on our sad land descending,
 And wild was the moan from the tempest's dread form ;
 While the heroes and sires of our country were bending
 Their souls to their God, and their brows to the storm.

Who bounds to the shore from the dark bosom'd ocean,
 In the sparkle and pride of his beauty and youth ?
 His ardent mind burning, his soul all devotion,
 To the high cause of liberty, justice, and truth ?

He joins the bold band, who with spirits undaunted,
 Strive to guard and to win, all man's bosom holds dear ;
 It is done ! they have triumphed ! and Heaven has granted
 Fair freedom to crown their majestic career.

How lovely the land, where the bright sun is flinging
 The purple and gold from his throne in the west !
 There millions of hearts in their gladness are singing,
 There finds the poor exile contentment and rest.

The eagle that rush'd on a torn, bloody pinion,
 And soar'd to the sky 'mid the clamors of fight,
 Now wings his proud way in untroubled dominion,
 While the nations all silently gaze on his flight.

Who comes o'er the billow with head bent and hoary,
 With full throbbing heart, and with glistening eye ?
 Past years roll before him—the scene of his glory
 Fills his heart with emotion, deep, solemn, and high.

Great man ! thy lov'd name to the skies is ascending,
 A name whose remembrance no time can destroy,
 While gladness and grief are within us contending,
 For all *thou* hast suffer'd, and all *we* enjoy.

We will rank thee with him, who was sent us by Heaven—
 Ye shall meet in our hearts, as in glory ye met :
 Spread, ye winds, the glad news ! to our wishes is given,
 The friend of our WASHINGTON, brave LAFAYETTE !

WELCOME LAFAYETTE !

Welcome, Fayette !
 To the land that was won
 In part by your valor,
 From slavery's chain—
 And that well we remember
 The deeds you have done,
 You shall feel when you tread
 On our green shores again.
 Our last sun shall set,
 Before we forget
 With Washington's name,
 Still to join Lafayette.
 Yes, the Hero who bled
 That our clime might be free,
 As dear as the blood of
 Our bosoms shall be.

When the storm-clouds of war
 Gather'd black in the west,
 At the first shout of "Freedom!"
 That burst through the gloom;
 He left the bright home
 Youth and beauty had blest,
 To league with our fathers,
 To share in their doom!
 And when roll'd afar
 Was that tempest of war,
 And the eagle triumphant
 Soared proud o'er each star,
 He sought no reward,
 No advantage to find,
 But the sweet peace that virtue
 Imprints on the mind.
 Then, welcome, Fayette,
 And, while gratitude burns
 In hearts that have always
 Been faithful as free,
 While one recollection
 Of peril returns,
 In the mem'ry of millions
 Immortal shall be
 The hero and sage,
 Who, in youth and in age,
 Has been Liberty's champion
 Through life's ev'ry stage.
 Not a voice in the wide realm
 You lov'd will forget
 To join the loud chorus of
 WELCOME FAYETTE!

Lafayette.

Welcome veteran chief once more,
 Welcome to Columbia's shore—
 Sound thy trumpet, herald fame,
 Echo loud the hero's name,
 From Florida's remotest shore,
 To where th' Atlantic billows roar,
 Upon the ragged cliffs of Maine.

Hail! that hero, who, when War,
 Thunder'd vengeance from afar,
 And o'er this western hemisphere,
 Spread its minions far and near;
 Left his home without a sigh,
 To battle, for our liberty;
 And *here* to conquer—or to die.

Welcome patriot chief once more,
 Welcome to Bostonia's shore.
 Let the trumpet's brazen throat
 Swell aloud its highest note ;
 Let the cannon echo high
 To the bright cerulean sky.
 This day of jubilee, and rest ;
 The welcome of a NATION'S GUEST.

Hail ! him, Bostonians, who did save
 Thy houseless wanderers from despair,
 When *elemental** war did rage,
 Threat'ning nor age, nor sex to spare,
 Oh ! guide him to that Temple's hall,
 Where cradled liberty did dwell ;
 There as the infant sweetly smiled,
 She pointed out a second *Tell*.

She pointed out *Columbia's* chief,
 E'er yet Brittainia's star had set ;
 And bade arise those glorious suns,
 A *Washington* and *Lafayette*,
 Who, with their high compeers in arms,
 With Otis, Henry, Lee, did plan
 That MAGNA CHARTA—freemen's boast,
The rights and liberties of man.

Welcome, hoary chief, once more,
 Welcome to fair freedom's shore.
 Hail him, ye mothers—virgins hail !
 He is the dear adopted son
 Of him who sleeps in Vernon's vale—
 Your country's *Father*—WASHINGTON.

M***.

CAMBRIDGE, August, 1824.

FROM THE NEW YORK STATESMAN.
LAFAYETTE.

Hail, patriot, statesman, hero, sage !
 Hail, freedom's friend ! hail, Gallia's son—
 Whose laurels greener grew in age,
 Plucked by the side of Washington !
 Hail champion, in a holy cause,
 When hostile bands our shores beset ;
 Whose valor bade th' oppressor pause—
 Hail, hoary warrior—*Lafayette* !
 Forever welcome to the shore,
 A youthful chief, thy footsteps pressed ;
 And dauntless, want and peril bore,

*Alluding to relief given to the sufferers by a conflagration, during the revolution.

Till "VENI, VICI,"* decked thy crest !
 Forever welcome, great and good,
 The still small voice of gratitude
 Shall bless the name of—*Lafayette*.

What monarch of despotic power,
 Who fain would crush the freeborn brave
 Whose glory, gilds a tottering tower,
 Himself a subject and a slave ;
 Would not, to view a nation's eyes ;
 With joyous drops unbidden wet,
 The pageantry of pride despise,
 And grasp the hand of—*Lafayette*.

When'er the lips of youth inquire
 The path to virtue, honor, fame—
 To glory's temple proud aspire,
 While warmly glows the ardent flame ;—
 The voice of age shall fearless tell
 What perils oft its path beset,
 And prompt them onward by the spell
 That urged the soul of—*Lafayette*.

And when the shades of death shall close
 Forever round thy hallowed head,
 We'll seek the place of thy repose,
 By filial love and duty led ;
 And hearts that beat in bosoms free,
 (Gems by unerring wisdom set,)
 The living monument shall be
 Of freedom's champion—*Lafayette*.

BOSTON BARD.

* I came and conquered.

WELCOME TO LAFAYETTE.

Welcome, welcome, Lafayette,
 Our country's early aid,
 Fair freedom's true unshaken friend,
 To thee be honour's paid.

Welcome, welcome, Lafayette,
 Welcome to our happy land,
 Thou, who fought for liberty,
 Our gratitude command.

Welcome, welcome, Lafayette,
 Defender of man's dearest rights,
 Participate the glorious prize,
 And realize our choice delights.

Welcome, welcome, Lafayette,

Or so ignobly die ! shores again ;
 The meanest heart thine esteem—
 If not by such high responds, amen.

Sees no rede

It dies—as *bas* beautiful little effusion, first made its appearance,
 On the *bl* since, in the Connecticut Mirror. It travelled the
 the papers at that time, every where meeting a kind re-
 Thereand since the arrival of the illustrious individual who elicited
 taken a second tour through the country. Some of the
 Outand Philadelphia papers have ascribed this production to Dr
 al. This is a mistake. It was written by Mr. Brainard, the
 editor of the Mirror,—to whose prolific muse the public are indebted
 for the many fine poetic effusions that appear in that paper.]

TO THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

We'll search the earth and search the sea,
 To cull a glorious wreath for thee ;
 And every field for freedom fought,
 And every mountain-height, where aught
 Of liberty can yet be found,
 Shall be our blooming harvest ground,
 Laurels in garlands hung upon
 Thermopylæ and Marathon ;—
 On Bannockburn the thistle grows ;—
 On Runnymede the wild rose blows ;
 And on the banks of Boyne, its leaves
 Green Erin's shamrock wildly weaves.
 In France, in sunny France, we'll get
 The fleur-de-lys and mignonette ;
 From every consecrated spot,
 Where lies a martyr'd Huguenot :—
 And cull *even here*, from many a field,
 And many a rocky height,
 Bays which our vales and mountains yield,
 Where men have met to fight
 For LAW, and LIBERTY, and LIFE,
 And died in freedom's holy strife.
 Below Atlantic seas—below

The waves of Erie and Champlain.
 The sea-grass and the corals grow
 In rostral trophies round the slain ;
 And we can add, to form thy crown,
 Some branches worthy thy renown.
 Long may the chaplet flourish bright,
 And borrow from the Heavens its light !
 As with a cloud that circles round
 A star, when other stars are set,
 With glory shall thy brow be bound,
 With glory shall thy head be crowned,
 With glory-starlike cinctured yet :—

For *air*, and *earth*, and *sky*, and *sea*, crest !
Shall yield a glorious wreath to THEE.

PRESENTED BY THE CHILDREN OF

Who were decorated with ribbons bearing the

“ *Nous vous aimons, Lafayette.*”

Welcome thou to freedom's clime,
Glorious Hero ! Chief sublime !
Garlands bright for thee are wreath'd,
Vows of filial ardor breath'd,
Veterans' cheeks with tears are wet,
“ *Nous vous aimons, LAFAYETTE.*”

MONMOUTH'S field is rich with bloom,
Where thy warriors found their tomb ;
YORKTOWN'S heights resound no more,
Victor's shout, or cannon's roar ;
Yet our hearts record their debt,
“ *Nous vous aimons, LAFAYETTE.*”

BRANDYWINE, whose current roll'd,
Proud with blood of heroes bold,
That our country's debt shall tell,
That our gratitude shall swell ;
Infant breasts thy wounds regret,
“ *Nous vous aimons, LAFAYETTE.*”

Sires, who sleep in glory's bed,
Sires, whose blood for us was shed,
Taught us, when our knee we bend,
With the prayer thy name to blend.
Shall we e'er such charge forget ?
No !—“ *Nous vous aimons, LAFAYETTE.*”

When our blooming cheeks shall fade,
Pale with time or sorrow's shade ;
When our clustering tresses fair
Frosts of wintry age shall wear ;
E'en till memory's sun be set,
“ *Nous vous aimons, LAFAYETTE.*”

Lafayette,

IN THE TENT OF WASHINGTON.

I will rest in the war-house, that shelter'd the form
Of my hero, my friend, and his country's preserver—
That guarded his care-stricken head from the storm—
That caught the warm sighs of the patriot's fervor.

I will count, by the threads that I find in its woof,
The throbs, in his head and his heart that were beating,
While his thoughts were, when midnight enshrouded its roof,
Retrieving defeat, or a victory greeting.

Or so ignobly die ! e of the soldier, and view
 The meanest heart th achievements, unequall'd in story :
 If not by such high pes of my youth shall renew,
 Sees no rede the real fruition of glory.

It dies—as base—
 On the bl—

CHILDHOOD,

There PLEADING FOR THE STAY OF LAFAYETTE.

! wilt thou leave us, Warrior, say ?
 O Wilt thou again that ocean brave,
 Where death so often seeks his prey,
 And black destruction rolls his wave ?

What if our clime inclement prove,
 And darkling clouds our sky deform ;
 The sun of friendship, truth, and love,
 Our Father's friend shall cheer and warm.

'Tis true, rude winds around us blow,
 And tempests sweep our mountains rude ;
 But LAFAYETTE shall never know
 The winter of ingratitude.

What shall we do ? How plead thy stay ?
 But, surely, thou wilt not depart !
 Our little hands shall bar the way,
 And we will twine us round thy heart.

We'll weave thee wreaths of beauteous flowers,
 And gild them with the rays of truth :
 Thou shalt not count the fleeting hours,
 Nor know but thou art still in youth.

Nay, Warrior, more :—When life shall close,
 And time's eventful sands have run,
 We'll bear thee to a blest repose,
 Beside our Father,—WASHINGTON !

BOSTON BARD.

The following ode by Mr. MELLE of this State, will be read with as much pleasure perhaps, as any that have preceded it. The author commences with the following prose remarks.

["Amid all the congratulations and offerings which have been heaped upon General Lafayette since his landing, I have seen nothing like a regular ode of welcome, which might be considered as a direct and unequivocal tribute to himself. There have been songs, indeed, and lyrics, and poems—and beautiful poems too—elicited by this glorious occasion; but they have been rather general expressions of the national joy and gratitude, than a prompt and consecrated offering of the heart to the individual hero. I have then thought

that so it came from the heart, a poet's crest !
tending, would not be unacceptable to our

If to his own land I may seem to have be-
say, that my sentiment is but the echo of the
and that I am free to believe, as I deem it frank
proper, to confess, that I referred only to those with
ette can feel no communion, and for whom, he is too nob-
minded a republican to have any other feeling than simp-
sion ; and such is my faith in the liberality and justness of
that should this humble aspiration chance to meet his eye
tice, I believe he would be the last to be offended at the num-

THE AUTHOR.

Ode to Lafayette,

On the occasion of his visit to this country, August, 1824.

BY GRENVILLE MELLEN.

I.

CHIEF of the mighty heart ! all hail !
How art thou wafted on !
Loud FREEDOM thundering on the gale
A nation's choral song !
Oh ! it is well to such as THEE,
Our world should bend its iron knee,
To whom its thanks belong :
What nobler homage hath it known,
Than when it bows to worth alone !

II.

Oh ! who hath seen an hour like thine,
Great PATRIOT of our land !
When all the hearts of all the clime,
Acknowledge thy command !
Foul were the traitor-spirit here,
Would mock thee with an icy tear,
Or with a nerveless hand—
No, when we greet that bounding soul,
Our own would feel its pulses roll !

III.

Were not our fathers proud of thee,
When thy bright years were young !
And love was left for victory
When beauty round thee clung !
And shall the children thankless gaze
Upon the Father of their days,
Whose patriot soul was wrung,
To win in such a bold defence,
So splendid an inheritance !

IV.

Oh ! may our land forget us—ere
With such remembrance by,
We should so soulless linger here,

Or so ignobly die !
 The meanest heart that God has form'd
 If not by such high memories storm'd
 Sees no redemption nigh ;
 It dies—as basest things have died,
 On the black earth, to which it was allied.

V.

There is a virtue in thy fame,
 The charm of patriot eyes ;
 Out-glorying each less holy name
 In peerless sacrifice !
 The home—the hope—the prayers—the tears,
 The ocean storm—the toil of years,
 A cold world's injuries ;
 Oh ! who could such a host forget,
 Save thy unbroken soul, FAYETTE !

VI.

The Roman, when he sought the home
 For which his blood was given,
 Found still but hard imperial Rome,
 In his triumphal heaven—
 The hands and helms that battled on,
 Thro' all her stormy Marathon,
 From nobler Greece were driven—
 But oh ! the pride that crowns *thy* years,
 The triumph of a nation's tears !

VII.

This is the monarchy of soul !
 Above the power of kings,
 As high as those far lights that roll,
 Above Earth's dimmer things !
 Such godlike spirit has no peers
 Among the wrecks of lowlier spheres—
 It floats on bolder wings !
 Oh ! whose beside *thy* star shall shine—
 What splendor now can cope with thine !

VIII.

There is a roar upon the wave,
 The thunder of our joy ;
 O'er THEE, the ardent, young and brave,
 The glorious patriot boy,
 Who sprang upon our iron shore,
 To bathe his virgin blade in gore ;
 To conquer and destroy.
 —Long years have pass'd above thy brow ;
 Thou com'st the hoary warrior now !

IX.

Young hands are clasp'd before thy form.
 In innocence and prayer :

And age, that bore with thee the storm,
 Comes in his snowy hair ;
 And tears are wept—and palms are wrung,
 And silence palsies the poor tongue—
 The soul alone is there !
 Oh ! ask not why the tear-drop starts—
 What can contain the tide of hearts !

X.

Thy way is thro' the joyous ranks
 Of millions of the free ;
 Oh ! how unlike those coward* Franks
 Who would dishonour thee !
 The shrinking billows of thy shore
 As conscious of a curse they bore,
 Went backward to the sea !†
 But *here*, the tongues of all the waves
 Roar ' welcome' o'er our foemen's graves !

XI.

Then welcome ! *our* immortal son,
 To FREEDOM's heavenly ground,
 Fair hands—bright beings wave thee on,
 And shower their roses round !
 Oh ! what had ancient conqueror's done,
 To grasp the triumph thou hast won,
 The glory thou hast found !
 Go forth ! as great as thou art good !
 Thine, is an Empire's gratitude !

The following is the address by Dr. Cutting, alluded to in a preceding page of this work.

In life's gay morning, in the bloom of health,
 Flush'd by each grace of love and gift of wealth,
 When all that charms each sense, or hampers pride,
 Thy rank embellish'd or adorn'd thy bride ;
 'Twas then, Fayette, that thou didst dare the wave,
 To seek the banner of the free and brave ;
 Didst nobly succour our exhausted band—

*The treatment of Lafayette, on his departure for America, from Havre, was dishonorable and outrageous, in the extreme. From all accounts, the mob, as well as the military, was intent upon expressing its malice, in the most ungenerous way, towards this noble republican. [See extracts from *Foreign Journals of the day*.]

† It is said, that the tide was going out at the time of the embarkation, and the Cadmus was obliged to haul off into the Roads ; Lafayette was consequently obliged to go on board by boat, leaving the landing place covered with a murmuring rabble, and a parcel of gens d'armes and bayonets.

Devoted guardians of a bleeding land !
 O ! who, that thinks, can e'er forget that hour,
 When freedom, smitten by the arm of Power—
 Pale, vanquish'd Jersey mighty hosts o'erran,
 And patriots trembled for the rights of man !
 In times of terror, when the warm grew cold,
 The timid falter'd and the bad were bold—
 'Twas then we saw thee smile, and—firm as fate—
 March by the side of Washington the great ;
 Pupil magnanimous—imbibe his mind—
 Model of Heroes—hope of human kind !
 'Twas then, our waning grandeur to advance,
 Forgetting all the charms of beautiful France—
 'Twas then, disdaining pleasure, ease, delight,
 Thou bled'st with heroes in disastrous fight ;
 Thenceforth this truth didst gallantly display—
True glory's path is Liberty's highway.
 At York and Monmouth, in the sharpest fight,
 Green were thy laurels, as thy sword was bright,
 Till brave Cornwallis pil'd surrender'd arms,
 And Independence shone in placid charms.
 While time enrols th' achievements of thy youth,
 Romance and fiction yield the palm to truth :
 Well may the Lyric muse neglect her shells,
 Where history's pen the sweetest harp excels !
 What deathless wreaths adorn thy wide career !
 But freedom most exults to weave them here ;
 Freedom, whose genius swells Columbia's soul,
 Till grateful tears burst forth beyond control.
 Come, then, Fayette ! accept deserv'd applause,
 Who fought and bled in freedom's sacred cause—
 Take well-earn'd praises, fervent and sublime,
 Burnish'd and brightn'd by the wings of time ;
 Take from the city of that hero's name,
 Dear to thy soul—emblazon'd with thy fame—
 Honors that grateful, lofty minds dilate,
 Ordain'd for deeds imperishably great !
 Thrice happy land, where gratitude so pure,
 Makes virtue lov'd and liberty secure :
 Happy, where moral warmth delight imparts,
 That renders justice sweeter to our hearts :
 Where public spirit, luminous as free,
 Stirs millions, by one suffrage, to decree
 Immortal garlands—borrow'd from no throne—
 To cherish and exalt good deeds alone !
 Noble of nature, hail ! above high birth,
 Mirror and pride of freemen o'er the earth :
 Consistent, steadfast, firm, in weal and woe
 Famous for virtue, spotless as the snow,

In gloom of bondage, or in radiant sway,
In cells of death, or lofty mansions gay—
Hail friend of justice, probity and right,
And equal laws—and universal light—
No action of whose life, up glory's steep
Makes virtue blush, or generous spirits weep !
Live long ! enjoying to thy latest hour,
The fair result of Freedom's liberal power.
The fruit of her blest institutes unfold—
To soothe the timid, and excite the bold :
The gifts that Kings to servile men assign,
Let parasites, obsequious, deem divine ;
Fit baubles for the empty, mean, or proud—
Gilt toys and tinsel, to deceive the crowd.
But nought that despots grant, or can withhold,
No title, badge, barbaric pearl or gold,
Can ever gratify true glory's thirst,
Like grateful tears that from a nation burst—
Tribute that happy millions now impart,
That swells spontaneous from each throbbing heart :
Where one lov'd Benefactor ail commend,
Exalt the patriot, and embrace the friend !

INTERESTING PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO LAFAYETTE'S FIRST EMBARKATION FOR THIS COUNTRY.

Mr. De Bois Martin, a native of Saintonge in France, was commissioned as an officer of infantry by Louis XV. In 1770 he joined his regiment as captain, then stationed at Port au Prince, in the Island of St. Domingo, and in 1776 returned to France on the business of his regiment. Having discharged his duty, and being then in Paris, he met with an elder brother who was intimate with the Marquis de Lafayette, and who advised him to accompany the latter to America. An agreement was soon after entered into with Mr. Silas Dean, then American agent at Paris, (but not recognised by the French government) that the Marquis de Lafayette should serve as Major General, and all the other officers who might accompany the Marquis one rank higher than the one they held in the French army. The French government had been for a long time promising a vessel to Mr. Dean to convey these officers, but always put him off under some pretence or other. At length the Marquis determined to fit out a vessel at his own expense, and embark for America. He employed Mr. Du Bois Martin for that purpose, who went to Bordeaux and purchased a ship called "LA BONNE MERE," of about 400 tons, and fitted her out for the intended voyage. The ship was commanded by captain Le Boursier.

The Marquis and twelve or fifteen officers, including Mr. De Bois Martin, embarked at Bordeaux in the month of April, 1777, and after having resisted the barges sent by the Governor of Bordeaux to stop them, they first went to Passage, in Spain, and subsequently arrived off the coast of South Carolina in the early part of June 1777. Here the ship was dismasted, and was forced to anchor; the Marquis, with some officers, including Baron de Kalb, went on shore, leaving the ship to her fate. She, however, afterwards arrived safe at Charleston. The

American government did not confirm the agreement made with Mr. Dean in Paris—the services of the most of the officers were not accepted, and they returned to France. Mr. De Bois Martin embarked at Newburyport. It is to be observed, that all the gentlemen who accompanied the Marquis were men of rank and fortune who did not come to America as adventurers, but solely to serve the cause of liberty. Among them were Viscount de Monroy, Baron de Kalb, Chevaliers De Franval, De Fayette, De Vrigini, and a cousin of the Marquis. The object of stopping at Passage, was to consult the Count of Broglie, who advised the Marquis to depart as soon as possible. The Marquis' father-in-law, the Duke of Noallies, one of the most powerful noblemen in France, and who had perhaps more influence at court than any other man, severely reprimanded the Count of Broglie for having favoured "the Boy's escape."—To which it is said the Count replied—"I assure your Grace that I only wish I had one hundred such boys."

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*It may be proper here to observe, that the note, giving Dr. Thacher credit for this extract from his Military Journal, was accidentally omitted in its proper place.—Ed.

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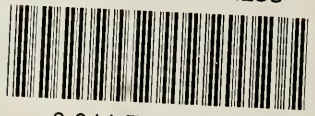
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